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[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

SYMPATHY.

While still the world continues to whirl,
And clouds and sunshine circle o'er us,
And waves in serried squadrons curl,
And verdure decks the fields before us,
So long shall human joys be known,
So long shall human cares distress us,
So long shall wintry tempests moan
And summer's dimpled hand caress us.

For mortal smiles and tears are here,
And mortal love and loss moreover;
Strewn, broken buds o'er manhood's bier,
Glad childhood's laugh o'er downs of clover!
Old age's wrinkled wraith is nigh
Maturity's strong step to follow;
An instant ere the new-born cry
Is lost 'mid jibbering echoes hollow.

In youth's mad season of desire
For fickle, flashing bloom and beauty
We long, but when burnt out the fire
We crave domestic homely duty;
And, as the clustering curls grow gray,
A boon companion then the guerdon,
Whose hand will help us on the way,
Whose heart will halve our sorry burden.

A cheery Scottish ingleside,
Such as poor Burns was wont to cherish,
With comfort on the hearthstone wide,
The yule-log sparkling ere it perish;
Those and the tones of kindly friends
In tuneful song or harmless story
For bygone anguish make amends
And wreathe the soul with world's of glory.

DAVID G. ADEE.

CALEVAR.

A TALE OF CUBAN VENGEANCE.

The approaching marriage of Isa Cantelvar, the wealthy belle of Havana, was no secret in the Cuban capital. Her Spanish lover, a lineal descendant of the fierce subduer of the Aztecs, old Herman Cortez, was crossing the ocean to claim his love, and great preparations for the event was going on at the Cantelvar mansion, whose foundation was washed by the waters of the Gulf.

Isa was very beautiful, and her accomplishments were of the highest order. The only child of a man who was proud of his name and of his face; she had been petted, but I will not say spoiled. Her jewels were as remarkable as her beauty, and it was rumored that Senor Cantelvar had purchased some of ex-Queen Isabella's gems for his daughter's nuptials. The rumor was pretty generally believed, and many fashionable people went to the mansion, hoping to catch a glimpse of the stones that had once glittered on the bosom of royalty. But the curiosity seekers were disappointed; they saw no ex-Spanish gems.

In due time, a vessel landed the Castilian lover on Cuban soil, and the great event—Isa's marriage—neared its consummation.

Among the many people who witnessed the lover's debarkation, was a tall, dark featured man, about forty years of age. He was remarkably handsome; his eyes were dark and lustrous, and his mouth was shaded by the silken hairs of a moustache. He wore the undress uniform of a captain in the Spanish navy, which was not needed to give him a commanding appearance. His whole bearing indicated a firmness of purpose, a stubbornness of will that would listen to no arguments, and a daring that would shrink from no undertaking.

He stood apart from all other people, watching the debarkation of the Vulture's passengers. The soft tropical twilight hung over the island capital; but he could see the faces of the passengers quite distinctly.

Suddenly he started, and mechanically his right hand clenched vengefully. There was a rising and falling of the mostache, as if the unseen lips had opened and closed again and the eyes were assuming an animated brilliancy.

The cause of this strange emotion was a man who had just stepped upon the pier. He stood scarcely twenty feet from the captain, and his face was plainly descernible.

A handsome man he was. There was the stamp of nobility on his face, and bore a resemblance of certain portraits of Cortez still extant. He was watching the debarkation of numerous trunks that bore the name of Don Cortez-l' Alvaro.

But by the by he turned away, and hailed the driver of a violante.

"It is he!" muttered the captain, speaking audibly for the first time. "He is the chosen lover of Senorita Isa. His trunks are full of jewels, no doubt."

And a devilish laugh rippled over the unseen lips.

He watched the violante until it vanished from sight, when he walked forward and began to inspect the trunks. They numbered quite a score, and some were small but heavily bound. He walked among them carelessly, as it were, but noticed everything, and all at once he burst forth with—

"Five trunks full of jewels! Why they would make a don of Calevar."

A moment later he walked away, closely followed by a dwarfish man who had the peculiar gait of a sailor. Though the captain walked fast the sailor gained on him, and as he was about to enter one of the aristocratic hotels of the city, a hand touched his elbow.

The tall man turned quickly, and peeped down to the distorted face.

"And so you are here?" he said, in melodious Spanish. "Where have you been?"

"To the wharf."

The captain's eyes glistened.

"He came—"

"With five trunks full of jewels for his bride."

"But she never wears them."

"No."

"Good! Come to my room. I want to show you something."

The two men passed into the narrow hall and ascended a stairway to a room. In the centre of this apartment stood a table, on which lay an elegant sword of genuine Toledo workmanship. On the sheath, elegantly worked, was the name of "Calevar", and the blade bore the inscription: "From the Queen of Calevar." Above the single bed hung the gorgeous dress uniform of a Spanish naval commander, a pair of splendid boots stood near the table.

All this was revealed when the room was lighted up, and Calevar threw himself into a chair beside the table, and drew a paper from an inner pocket.

Unrolling it, he disclosed to the eyes of the dwarf—who, perched upon a stool, was bending over the table like a monkey—the complicated plan of the house.

"Here is the Gulf," said Calevar, touching a shaded place with his finger, "and here is the entrance to the house. You will wait for me here. You see I have designated the exact spot. You cannot miss it. Long ago, some persons—Cantelvar's father perhaps—drove a huge staple into the wall. It is there. See it! You cannot miss it. It is beneath that staple that you will wait for my signal."

The dwarf looked up, and smiled hideously, nodded.

"Can't you fail, senor captain?"

"Fail? No!" said Calevar. "I know the interior of the house. I can go directly to the treasure room, and, so sure as there's a God in heaven; I'll show you the girl's jewels on my own desk. She wouldn't marry Calevar. If she marries D' Alvaro, she will be so jewelless. Ah! this, Domargo, is Calevar's revenge!"

He laughed devilishly, and in that laugh the chattering of the dwarf joined. Then several bottles of wine were produced from a sideboard and the twain drank long and deep.

It was midnight when Domargo, the sailor dwarf, left the room. He stole out quietly for Calevar was asleep. The wine had affected him.

"For twelve years Domargo has served Calevar," said the dwarf, when he again found himself in the deserted streets. "He has sailed with him to other worlds, biding his time. That time is very near at hand. Calevar does not think that Domargo is the brother of the little girl he made his wife in Barcelona, and then murdered on ship board."

The last words, full of hellish revenge, dropped in hisses from the repulsive lips of the dwarf, and at last he lost himself among the shipping in the harbor.

And Calevar, the revengeful, the covetous, the rejected lover of Isa Cantelvar, slumbered on, never dreaming that the dwarf who had served him for twelve years was delivering him over to a fate, from the contemplation of which the mind shrinks with horror.

It was the night before Isa Cantelvar's wedding.

The hour was twelve, and Havana slept on the edge of the Gulf.

Not a sound came from the old house so soon to resound with marriage music, and with the groans of one doomed to a living death.

The fair Isa, no doubt, was sleeping away her maiden hours, for the day soon to dawn was to see her a bride before it departed.

The sky was covered with opaque clouds. Not a star was visible, for the rifts, if there were any, were as black as the clouds.

Therefore, the crouching figure that crossed the flower-garden was not perceived. It seemed a man, yet it had the motion of an animal.

It paused before a low door in the eastern wing of the Cantelvar mansion and listened. The swash of the waves against the walls was the only sound that came to the solitary being. Then it struck the door twice, and the portal opened noiselessly, and closed again. But the night prowler was within the mansion.

The person who had admitted him seemed to be a small man. The person admitted was tall and wore a mask that effectually concealed his features.

"You can find the way now?" asked the traitor.

"Yes, give me the light."

The dark taper was placed in his hands.

"You have the keys," said the traitor. "May the Virgin speed you; I will be at the wharf. We sail to-night?"

"Yes, to-night. Be there!"

A moment later the tall man moved off, leaving the other watching him and his light.

More than one long corridor the masked one traveled, and the silence of death was around him. His feet gave forth no sound for they were encased in nothing but short Cuban hose, and there was no obstacle in his path. The ornamented butts of his pistols visible just above his belt told that he was prepared for any emergency, and his left hand clutched the hilt of a dagger whose blade was hidden in the sleeve.

At last he paused before a door much smaller than any he had encountered in the house, and its heavy locks told that it led to the room where valuable treasures lay.

The mask listened a long time at the door before he tried to open it. He knew that he was underground, for the stone floor on which he stood was quite damp; and the walls about him were covered with an icy sweat. The curiously shaped keys that he drew from his pocket opened the little door, and the night prowler found himself in a small room.

Closing the door gently he soon produced a stronger light, and the glare that suddenly dazzled his eyes almost sent him to the floor.

A table stood in the centre of the treasure room, and on that table were the treasures for which he had seemingly entered the Cantlevar mansion.

There were necklaces of diamonds and tiaras of rubies; bracelets of pearls and pins of emeralds; headdresses of beaten gold, studded with precious stones, and rings whose value seemed incalculable.

He stood before Isa Cantlevar's wedding gifts!

About him on the floor, was the Cuban's wealth—coffers full of doubloons, safes well stored with precious stones. The five small trunks which Captain Calevar had noticed on the pier were there, but they were empty. The jewels they had carried across the ocean glittered on the table.

For many minutes the mask stared at the array of wealth, and then, as if to test the reality of things he approached and took up a costly necklace.

"She shall never wear this!" he said, after a moment's inspection, and then the costly bauble disappeared beneath his doublet.

A tiara of beautiful rubies followed the necklace, and then rings, bracelets and other rich personal ornaments disappeared. He discarded many rich things with the discrimination of a lapidary, and when he was about to turn away, he laughed:

"I can't take away any of your doubloons, Senor Cantlevar!" he said. "They are very pretty, very good, but your daughter's wealth is more portable. I guess I carry about four hundred thousand doubloons worth of pebbles on my person. Ha! ha! Isa wouldn't marry Calevar!"

He put his hand on the door, when the slightest of noises startled him.

"Calevar!"

At the sound of his name he turned quickly, and faced six men with drawn pistols.

Had they sprung from the floor of the treasure room?

There stood old Senor Cantlevar, and his lips were still quivering with the name just spoken.

Besides the Cuban stood the youth who had lately landed from the Vulture. The mask did not drop his taper and turn for flight. On the contrary, he said, "Well!" and looked into the muzzle of the pistols without a tremor.

"We know you!" said Senor Cantlevar.

"And I know you!" was the rejoinder.

"You came thither for the wedding gifts."

"And I have got them!"

"Do you expect to keep them?"

"No—not now!"

"Advance and put them on the table."

Calevar advanced without hesitation, and his hand crept to his bosom. But it did not draw a single diamond thence. It came forth empty, but the next instant it was filled by the butt of a pistol. He raised it quickly, and Senor Cantlevar went to the floor.

The next moment there were sounds of struggling in the treasure room, and when they grew still Calevar, with the mask stripped from his handsome Spanish face, sat in a great iron arm-chair.

Strong ropes bound him to the seat, and iron bands fastened his feet to the floor.

The table groaned beneath the most palatable of Cuban viands, and a rich candelabrum, suspended from the ceiling, revealed the sumptuous board. There were numerous bottles of Spanish and island wines on the table; but he could not touch one with his outstretched arm. Piled up on either side of him were chests of Spanish doubloons, and the door of iron safes were open, revealing the glittering wealth of more than one mine. He groaned when he comprehended his situation, and then he cursed till his tongue refused to blaspheme longer.

"This is your fate, Captain Calevar" said Senor Cantevar's well known voice. "You sought wealth and you have it. What you see is yours. You are welcome to take it away. You'll find the wine the best. There are two bottles of your favorite Catalonia, and one of thirty-five years' Madeira. Pleasant dreams to you, senor captain!"

The silence that followed was awful.

"If Domargo knew this!" cried Calevar, "Holy Virgin! where is the dwarf?"

A hellish laugh answered him.

Domargo is here!" said the dwarf's voice. "He is Vinities' brother! Ha! ha! ha! Good-bye, Captain. The Sea Cross will sail this time without you."

"Betrayed," groaned the doomed man, and for the first time his bravery deserted him.

He fainted in the iron chair.

The next day there was a sound of merry voices far above him. Angels seemed to be singing to him in hell.

By and by the sounds ceased. Isa Cantlevar was a bride.

No sounds now but the wash of the Gulf waves against the wall of the treasure room.

Days came and went.

The bottles on the tables grew mouldy; the oranges rotted; the delicacies spoiled; the candelabrum's lights went out; but there was a grinning man in the iron chair. The Sea Cross sailed away without him.

A year ago that terrible room was opened. A skeleton seated in an iron chair told the story of Cuban vengeance.

COLOR IN FLOWERS.

The following is current as "a curious fact:" "An English writer says that the 'Three primary colors—red, blue, and yellow—are not found pure in any species of flower.' Thus we have red and blue in the fuchsia, but no yellow; yellow and red in the rose, but no blue; blue and yellow in the pansy, but no red; and so on."

Florists have the art of changing the colors of many flowers at will, thereby producing an endless variety of shades, as in the tulip and dahlia. But those flowers which have yellow for the type can never be changed to blue; as, again, the tulip and dahlia, which in their native state are yellow. A blue tulip, a blue dahlia, and a blue rose, have not yet been reckoned among the florists' triumphs. Nor can those flowers which have blue for their type be changed to yellow; as for instance, the geranium.

De Candolle divides flowers by their colors into two series, called Hantic and Cyanic. In the first are such as have yellow for their type, and are capable, of varying to red and white, but not to blue; in the second are those which have blue for their type, and may vary to red and white, but not to yellow. Both series begin with green—composed of blue and yellow—and end in red, thus:

Green.	
Blue-green,	Yellow-green,
Blue,	Yellow,
Blue-violet,	Yellow-orange,
Violet,	Orange,
Violet-red,	Orange-red,
Red.	

A genus may include different species belonging to different series, or the different parts of a flower may belong to the different series. The genus Viola includes yellow and blue violets, and the pansy combines yellow and purple or violet petals. The color in the fuchsia and the pansy, which the English writer cited above calls blue, is, in truth, purple or violet.

EMBROIDERED shoes are coming in and long skirts are going out.

THROUGH LIFE.

We slight the gifts that every season bears,
And let them fall unheeded from our grasp,
In our great eagerness to reach and clasp
The promised treasures of the coming years;

Or else we mourn some great good passed away,
And, in the shadow of our grief shut in,
Refuse the lesser good we might win,
The offered peace and gladness of to-day.

So through the chambers of our life we pass,
And leave them, one by one, and never stay,
Not knowing how much pleasantness there was
In each, until the closing of the door
Has sounded through the house and died away,
And in our hearts we sigh, "Forevermore."

—Chamber's Journal.

A PERSIAN LOVE SONG.

Ah! sad are they who know not love,
But, far from passion's tears and smiles,
Drift down a moonless sea, beyond
The silvery coasts of fairy isles.

And sadder they whose longing lips
Kiss empty air and never touch
The dear warm mouth of those they love—
Waiting, wasting, suffering much.

But clear as amber, fine as musk,
Is life to those who, pilgrim wise,
Move hand in hand from dawn to dusk,
Each morning nearer Paradise.

Oh, not for them shall angels pray;
They stand in everlasting light;
They walk in Allah's smile by day,
And nestle in his heart by night.

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT.

MRS. SWISSHELM ON THE SITUATION—SHE CONGRATULATES THE WORLD ON THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION—OUR PRESENT HERO AND OUR PRINCES AND PRINCESSES—DOUBLE PAY AND SALARY GRABBING—TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR LACE DRESSES—RIVALING EUROPEAN COURTS—ARMY THIEVES—IGNORANT WIVES AND DAUGHTERS—A BULL RUN REPULSE—A PRETTY DISH TO SET BEFORE "ALL THE MORALITY AND DECENCY PARTY"—NO MORE EPAULETS.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

To one who witnessed the birth of the Republican party, of its mother, the Free Democratic party, of its grandmother, the Barn-burner party, and of its great-grand-mother, the old Liberty party,—to one who has watched by the cradles of these four generations and done them all some service, it is sad to feel that the present lineal descendent of so honorable an ancestry did richly deserve its late severe chastisement, and to feel that its best friends must rejoice in its discomfiture! But so it is, and I, for one, congratulate the world on the result of our late elections. This does not mean that the people have repented them for maintaining the integrity of the Union, at a cost of hundreds of thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of money; of granting pardons and enfranchisement to the slave, or of any other good which they have accomplished through their agent, the Republican party; but it does mean that this, their servant, shall occupy a servant's place, that they, the sovereigns, made, and can unmake it, when it fails to promote the objects, for which it was called into existence.

In all the political changes which I have noted in the past thirty years, none seem, to me, to have been more deeply freighted with golden promise for the future of the republic. After our revolution the danger was that the gratitude of the people, and their admiration for Washington, would have induced them to sacrifice the principle for which they had fought, and to permit the establishment of a monarchy or military despotism; and, to this day, it is contended that if Washington had been a demagogue, he would have been a king; but he gave no uncertain sound, and the people were not called upon for any display of heroism in cutting off a right hand to save the republic. After our late fierce struggle, the old danger was on us again. The love of the nation concentrated on a military hero, and the question which seemed to present itself to the people was this:

"Shall we have a dynasty?"

Our present hero was not distinct in his answers, and the people saw many signs of approaching royalty. The belief that a third term was seriously contemplated, by the Administration, was set down beside the Court Journal pomp and particulars of "the marriage of our young Princess," which emanated from the pens of pet flunkies of the family who, by such language, seemed to claim royal honors, beside the special care taken to provide for all the members of that family, by places of public trust, and beside a very general feeling that the Presidency of the Republic had come to be regarded as the personal property of him who wins it; and the result of the combination is written out in the elections. The Casey collectorship, the Kellogg government and the growing shadow of approaching royalty was too heavy a load for even the Republican party. It had borne disaster on the field of battle; doubt, almost despair of something like a majority of the people who hoped against hope. It had borne what would once have been thought a crushing national debt. It had borne the necessity for heavily increased taxation, and its open war on the long cherished national negro hate. It had stood erect under such burdens as few parties have ever borne, but its ends were God's and its country's and it stood securely, in the confidence of the people, until internal enemies had really or seemingly diverted it from these ends to their own. The leader it selected from among its ancient enemies seemed to be leading it to subserve his personal ambition. By combining with men whom the people have stamped as salary thieves to double his own pay, while the whole people are still struggling with the burdens of the war, he proved that he was not of them, not in sympathy with them, and by lavishing the money thus procured in ten thousand-dollar lace dresses and such other paraphernalia as belongs to hereditary royalty and shoddy aristocracy, he took social position with those who

Napoleon Third and his Empress gave the French people displays of finery in exchange for Liberty; but the American people are not yet ready to sign a bargain of this kind, and feel that this government should bear some better fruit than a Worth. They were not so highly gratified with the list of petticoats which pertained to "our young Princess," and the bride of "Prince Fred," as were the French with those prenatal wonders which awaited the debut on earth of the coming Emperor when eighteen years ago the Paris Jenkinses did for his imperial mamma what our Jenkinses have recently been doing for our going-to-be royal brides. People, of course, were gratified to know that the three dozen trailing white skirts of the last bride, with all their wonderful and minutely described embroideries, puffings, flutings, quiltings interlacings, &c., &c., "were reposing in Saratoga trunks, in calm unconsciousness that they were to appear in our American court;" but then came the mortifying thought that there were but three dozens of them, while the young Prince Imperial had twelve dozens. Now, if this is a greater country than France, a bride a more important personage than a lady, and we enter the field of competition on this important subject of petticoats, by a public display, we ought to beat all competitors, and less than thirteen dozens of any one article should be held as a beggarly supply for the wardrobe of any bride on whom devolves the duty of maintaining our national superiority.

Seriously, the nation has gone pretty nearly mad, and pretty nearly reached bankruptcy, through extravagance in dress. This reign of dry goods was inaugurated during the war by army thieves, whose ignorant wives and daughters could contrive no better way of displaying their ill-gotten cash. The whole nation is groaning under the despotism of a fashion so originated, and it was a very unwise and unpatriotic thing for those high in authority, those to whom people look for examples, to bow so low before this moloch. It was unwise and unpatriotic to teach, by examples which penetrate to every hovel, that "Republican simplicity" is unsuited to the Chief Magistrate, and first general of the Republic, and that our young giant finds it necessary to adopt the toggery with which the senile, old governments of the world have sought to overawe the people.

It has been pitiful to see our most honored citizens stoop to follow a fashion set, twenty years ago, in "The Diamond Wedding," then an inexhaustible source of ridicule; and that the great mass of the people who [illegible] inexpensive dress, with simple, Christian rites, have resented a display which makes them so conscious of the rapidly-growing distance between the people and their chosen servants. They have no power to rebuke the ostentatious displays of the John Smiths, who hold no representative position; but the Boss Tweeds, with their pompous weddings and diamond shoe buttons, are to be called to an account; and the honorable and honored men who fall into the Boss' wake and imitate his shining example, will be dishonored whenever the ballot-box affords an opportunity.

Fighting under the great shadow of heavy clouds, the Republican party has met a Bull Run repulse, but its principles are no less dear to the American people, to-day, than when they re-elected Lincoln, and these principles will triumph, no matter now many organizations may be laid low. Scum politicians have learned that fixing a nominating convention is not gaining an election, if Republicans are to do the voting, and this lesson is worth a much worse defeat. The Republican party has no lack of honest, capable men, and now is the time to order them to the front. I have rather lost the list of leaders, but old Ben Wade never stole anything; Hannibal Hamlin did not improve his opportunities to get rich, during the war. Blaine seems to have kept his hand out of the national purse. George W. Julian left Congress poor, after long service, and no one loves Republican principles more. There are good and true men who have temporarily left the party, for their country's good, who must be called back. I know a half dozen farmers any of whom would make a good President, and we must have a return to a government of civilians. Military glory has had its day, and army service its pay, and we want a President without epaulets next time, and the Republican party must furnish him.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

DANCES.

Dancing in Russia is said to be rather a heavy pastime. The peasants, in dancing, merely sway backward and forward to the balateica, a long guitar, whose notes are frequently drowned by the shouts and songs of bystanders. The Cossack's dance is described as a noisy tramp. But the Court dance—the polonaise (of Polish origin, as its name indicates) is simply a promenade or march, which affords the best opportunities for conversation, while the strictest etiquette may be observed. The redowa, mazurka, and varsovienne are all of polish origin. The jig and country dances (contre danse) are purely English, while the reel is unmistakably Scotch. The minuet originated in the old French of Poitou, and was afterwards introduced into England, where it was long and deservedly popular. The waltz, contrary to popular belief, is also of French origin. The polka was brought from Hungary in 1840. The election of President Polk about the time it became popular here, gave rise to the erroneous notion that the new dance had been named in his honor. The cottilion known as the German is really a very old dance, slightly modified. The Orientals are fond of witnessing ballets and intricate pas seuls, but never dance themselves.

EUROPEAN physicians are sending consumptives to Algiers where the climate, it is said, is greatly beneficial to pulmonary complaints.

THE OLD HOME.

BY WILL WALLACE HARNEY.

An out-door quiet held the earth
Beneath the winter moon,
The cricket chirped in cozy mirth,
And the kettle crooned, upon the hearth,
A sweet, old-fashioned tune.

The old clock ticked, a drowsy race,
With the clicking of the cricket,
And red coals in the chimney place
Peeped out, with many a rosy face,
Like berries in a thicket.

The crane's arm empty, stuck out stiff,
And tinware on the shelves
Twinkled and winked at every gliff,
In the flickering fire-light, as if
They whispered to themselves.

The good dame, in her ruffled cap,
Counted her stitches slowly,
And the old man, with full many a gap,
Read from the Big Book on his lap,
The good words, wise and holy.

The old clock clicked; the old man read,
His deep voice pausing, lowering;
The good wife nodded, dropped her head—
The lids of both were heavy as lead—
They were sound asleep and snoring.

Oh, hale old couple! sweet each dream,
While—all the milk pans tilting—
Puss paints her whiskers in the cream,
Till John and the belated team
Bring Maggie from the quilting.

May Time, I pray, when failing years
Make thin my voice and thrapple,
Find my last days of life like theirs,
As sweet with children's love and prayers,
And like a winter apple.

Scribner's for December.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

DRESS FABRICS.

Among the richest fabrics of the season are striped and checked velvet used for overdresses, polonaises, cuirasses and tabliers. These have alternate stripes of velvet and gros grain varying from half an inch to nearly two inches in width, or else the design represents half-inch square blocks of velvet on a gros grain surface. They are imported in black, seal brown, navy blue and plum-color, and cost from $5 to $6 50 a yard.

At length the pretty Sicilienne cloth begins to be appreciated though merchants have had to reduce the fabric to half its original price. The best qualities of black Sicilienne, double width, can now be bought for $4 a yard, and single-width Sicilienne are $2. Two yards of Sicilienne will make a sacque and tablier.

Among other repped fabrics, Pim's Irish poplins are also greatly reduced in price. The best qualities in bright colors now sell for $1 25 a yard, and fine black poplin for $2 25. Economist are buying dress patterns of these goods in bright, useable colors at low prices, and having them dyed black or else seal brown. These Irish poplins wear better than any cheap silks, have the lustre and appearance of gros grain, and are excellent for the black walking skirts now used with suits of gray or black wool goods.

The new designs and colors shown early in the season in French wool goods are now admirably imitated in domestic fabrics that are sold for much less money. For instance, the invisible plaids and checks of seal brown and gray shades seen at first only in camel's hair at $4 or $5 a yard are now shown in soft thick all-wool American goods with the fashionable rough finish at $1 50 a yard. The French fabric is finer and richer, but the domestic goods are of pure quality, ample width and quiet colors, and will be welcomed in these days of fleeting fashions and hard times. Five yards will make a basque and deep overskirt to wear over any black silk skirt. The basque must be flannel-lined, and the only trimming is a piping, sash loops, cuffs and collar of silk like the skirt. Three yards and a half of gros grain or of single width Sicilienne will trim the basque and overskirt plainly, but in keeping. Fringes and plaitings are incongruous with these plain, serviceable and withal stylish overdresses.

There are also finer domestic woolens with their sombre shaded plaids, brightened by cross-bars of cardinal red or of deep blue; price $2 50 a yard. These are chosen for suits for young ladies, and are still further enlivened by pipings, cords and sashes of the gay color used in the cross-bars.

The elegant novelty for dinner dresses is silver brocade, rich and heavy enough to stand alone. The patterns are in arbesques of silver, with blue, with white or with black, and the goods are found only at the most exclusive modistes'.

GOSSAMER WATER-PROOF CLOAKS.

The gossamer water-proof cloaks introduced last spring have now been thoroughly tested, and prove to be all that is claimed for them. Experience in drenching rains has shown that they are impervious, and their light weight—viz., frem ten to twelve ounces—is a boon to all who have used the heavy cloak of ordinary waterproof cloth. They are made of Scotch gingham and of silk rendered impermeable by a thin coating of rubber. These wraps are comfortable in summer because they do not add to the warmth, and in winter, because they may be thrown over a heavy cloak without adding to the size or burden. Of the graceful Inverness shape, with a cape forming sleeves, those of Scotch gingham cost from $9 25 to $10 75, according to their length, the longest being sixty inches; circulars with hoods cost from $7 50 to $8 75. Those made of silk are $20. This rubber fabric is also used to form a sort of bag skirt that fastens around the waist under the dress skirts, covers the bottom of the dress, and passes up on the outside to the waist again, thus protecting the clothing perfectly and keeping the edges of the skirt entirely dry and clean in rain, mud and snow. A cape is then added to complete this waterproof suit. This fabric may also be bought by the yard for facing the bottoms of dress skirts.

FARM NOTES.

HOW TO ESTIMATE THE PROFITS OF A FARM.

The farmer lives in his own house. The use of the house, which he does not pay for, is as the money which a salaried man pays for rent, is of his and should be counted as such in an estimate of the profits of the farm. All things produced in the farm and consumed on the farmer's table including the vegetables from the garden, the eggs and milk used in cooking, are as much part of his income as the money paid for such things out of his salary is of the salaried man. If a farmer gives his wife and children a pleasant ride to town, using his own horses and wagon, the value of their use is part of his income from his farm, as truly as the money the other man pays out of his salary for carriage hire of his. The correct rule for estimating the income from a farm is substantially this: Give credit for every article produced, used or expended in any way whatever, no matter how small in value, as well as for cash received for products sold, and for increase in value of farm property, and charge against the farm for interest on capital invested, and for all expenditures. The farmer that will do this from year to year, will not so much feel like complaining of the unprofitableness of farming as compared with other pursuits. The fact is, that not one in a hundred farmers take into consideration the luxury and comforts of fresh eggs, butter, milk, fruits, etc., that they would have to pay high prices for if they lived in town, or do without them.

EGGGS LEFT BY A HEN AND THEN HATCHED.

I placed some eggs under a hen for hatching at a neighbor's. One morning, the neighbor came in and said the hen acted queerly and wanted to have me come over and see her. I did so. The hen had sat so well that she was completely exhausted, and so weak that upon taking her off the nest she could not stand up, and in fact had moved off the eggs so that a part of them were cold. I took the eggs to my house and kept them under the stove in a pan of sawdust, all that day and till the noon following, when I placed another hen over the eggs, and adding 1½ days to the time that the eggs would otherwise have hatched, made the precise time that the chicks were out to the number of six. I was happily disappointed at the result, and advise all my readers not to throw away eggs that have been deserted till they are cold.—[A. E. Abbott in Poultry World.

THE ASPARAGUS BEETLE.

Every spring I have to fight this beautiful little beetle in order to save my asparagus. The mature insect hides away in the ground, remaining there during the winter, making its appearance early enough in the spring to stick a few eggs to the first strong shoots that come through the rank, rich soil. Fowls will pick up many of the beetles if permitted to do so. Still, many will escape, and the black, ugly-looking, slug-like larvæ can be found upon the stalk a little later in the season. For several years I have prevented this insect from doing any considerable damage by the free use of lime scattered over the plants when wet with dew. This is easily applied and effectual, although, if one's neighbors do not join in the crusade, a new stock may visit you in the spring and the successive brood remain all summer if not destroyed.—[Cor. of Rural New Yorker.

CHICKEN CHOLERA

Is caused by several things. Damp, unclean quarters, impure water or a scarcity of water, indigestion, produced from want of gravel, overfeeding or unwholesome food, and too much confinement, will each and all produce it. The removal of the cause is the first remedy; the next is, to give half a teaspoonful of castor oil, followed by a pill of castile soap and black pepper, several times a day, with boiled sweet milk and bread for feed, and clean water, in which a little copperas has been disolved, for drink. Prevention consists in close attention to the welfare of the fowls, and the occasional use of all these remedies.

ASPARAGUS.

Beds of asparagus if covered with two inches of manure, will be protected from the cold, and the liquid from the manure will work into the soil by rains and melting snows, and give the plants a fine start next spring. If new beds are set out in autumn, this covering will serve to shield the young plants from the effects of winter, but the bed must have a good bottom drainage, or the plants will be likely to be killed even with this protection.

VARIETIES.

THE law for the protection of lobsters in Massachusetts seems to be vigorously enforced. A lobster dealer in Boston was fined $80 last week for exposing for sale lobsters less than ten and a half inches in length.

"MARY" writes to the Philadelphia Ledger to propose "that the praying bands go in a body to some of our large retail dry goods stores and pray earnestly that the woman employees may be allowed to sit for a while during the day when not waiting on customers."

AN Augusta hen-pecked husband closed his testimony in his action for divorce from his wife as follows: "I don't want to say anything agin the woman Judge, but I wish you could live with her a little while and you'd think I had told the truth."

THE Lynchburgh Virginian records this incident: "A singular accident befel Capt. Drew, agent of the James river line of steamers, at City Point. While the captain was sitting in his chair, in a state of profound sleep, some rascals stole out of his mouth a fine set of artificial teeth. The loss is a serious one, but the thief left no clue behind."

EUROPE is discussing the celebration of one more centennial. This is the centennial of the potato, or of its introduction to European tables. Although the potato went to Europe much more than a hundred years ago, its introduction to the table of Louis XIV., by Parmentier, in 1774, is the date counted as the beginning of its history beyond the water.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1874.

THE Democratic party is dead, is it? Well, a Governor in twenty and the Legislature in twenty-one States don't look that way.

THE Chicago Tribune came out as an administration organ on Monday, and the next day it inflicted its readers with a ten-column government advertisement. It pays to be an organ under Grant.

ELEVEN of the original thirteen States have repudiated Grant rule. Rhode Island, where poor men are not allowed to vote and South Carolina which is controlled by negroes are the only ones that sustain him.

WE venture to assert the number of murders and assaults during the past year in Allegheny county exceed those of some of the States in the South, where the dreaded Ku Klux is made to do such dreadful work before elections.

THE official vote in Philadelphia show the following Republican majorities: Paxson 12,993, Olmstead 12,963 Allen 12.916, Beath 11,928. The majorities in 1873 were double the above, but the "myths" were kept from voting this time.

HARRY WHITE, the "fortunate victim of Rebel prisons" held two offices last year; State Senator and member of the Constitutional Convention, now he don't hold any, the people having reduced him to the ranks. "Unfortunate victim" would now be more appropriate.

THE Washington Republican, Grant's own, says the average majority for the Democratic State ticket in Pennsylvania is oniy six thousand. It might have added that Grant's majority was only only one hundred and thirty-seven thousand. Democratic gain one hundred and forty-three thousand.

THE present Senatorial and Legislative apportionment made by Republicans, so as to allow the fifteen thousand Democrats in Allegheny county but one Representative, don't appear to please the Ring party. The election of twelve of the seventeen Representatives by the Democracy, "takes the starch right out."

So we have forged Pittsburgh bonds in New York. The City Treasurer and Controller say that the interest could not be paid on these bonds. Grant it. That satisfies neither the public nor public honesty. Who are the Ring scoundrels who have been tarnishing the fair fame of our city? Let City Hall answer. The day for sneering at public inqury has passed.

THE N. Y. Sun is mistaken when it says "the purchase of a seat in the United States Senate was unknown before the era of Grantism." It evidently forgets that to Simon Cameron belongs the odium of being the first to purchase a seat in the U. S. Senate. In 1855 by bribing three scoundrelly Democratic members of the Legislature, viz: Lebo, Wagonseller and Raneer, he secured a seat in the Senate.

OUR HOME INTERESTS.

We are thoroughly impressed with the belief that the chief fruits of the recent elections will be borne in the South and South. Western States. The result means conciliation and pacification of that unfortunate section. The displacement of Northern carpet-baggers from power, whose only mission was to rob the people, and thus enrich themselves, will give back to those who own the soil and pay the taxes an opportunity to develop their resources and resume their old relations in trade. Pittsburgh, we firmly believe, will profit more by the election of the Democratic ticket in Allegheny county than it possibly could under a Republican triumph. The people who buy our glass, iron, steel and ploughs, will now understand and appreciate the fact that we are not enemies but friends. Some time before the election we enlarged somewhat upon this topic, and we feel justified in again calling attention to the views then presented.

"The Mississippi Valley is intended by nature to be a producing country, which must be supplied with agricultural implements, and all the other essentials requisite to the successful prosecution of agricultural enterprise. Pittsburgh, as the centre of a great manufacturing district, is the natural base of supply to the agricultural wants to the Lower Mississippi. Prior to the war it was the market of Pittsburgh manufactures,—the reservoirs from which so many of our enterprising business men drew hones tfortunes, building up the country about the headwaters of the Ohio, and at the mouth of the Mississippi alike. The cotton fields and sugar plantations of Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, &c., contributed to the wealth and greatness of Pittsburgh, while the soot-begrimmed mills of Pittsburgh contributed to the wealth and greatness and prosperity of these States. Their interests were mutual then, and they are mutual now.

"With the war our great Southern market was closed, and even now after nine years of peace it is not opened. And why? Because the Lower Mississippi is impoverished, and in the hands of men who are wholly selfish. Instead of stimulating agriculture and production, and giving us a market that would require the doubling of Pittsburgh's manufacturing facilities to supply, the demand is each year reduced by a system of official robbery and grinding taxation, which, unless speedily checked, will terminate in absolute ruin.

"The demand for Pittsburgh manufactures in the South in 1874, is less than half what it was in 1860; whereas, under a wise policy, it ought to be at least four times greater. Our manufacturers who found a ready market in 1860 in the valley of the Mississippi, can estimate from the profits they then realized what they are losing daily to-day as a result of carpet-bag Government, and Kellogg and similar usurpations. While the present policy and form of Government in the South is death to the people there, it is disadvantageous to our own citizens. Ten thousand idlers and bankrupts in the Mississippi Valley make a thousand idlers among mills and manufactories of Pittsburgh. It is not, therefore, a mere question of punishing the people of the South and giving them over to the hands of selfish adventurers, as a reward for their crimes of rebellion. Every blow that crushes the people of the South, strikes also the laborer, the skilled mechanic and the manufacturer of Pittsburgh. We can stand these blows the longest, as they reach us more indirectly, but we must succumb eventually unless they are arrested.

"Of what value would have been the richest argosies that ever floated upon the seas of the Orient, if their havens had only been deserts where there were no buyers and where there were no marts of commerce in which the luxuries and indispensable comforts of our country were exchanged for the wealth and commodities of another, benefiting both alike? And what does it avail us though our coal-seamed and iron-bound mountains contain the wealth of Ormus and Ind, if the people of the South are made beggars, and our natural markets are closed against us? While this continues the genii of our hills are but mocking spectres that point out to us the ransom of whole kiugdoms that turns to dust and ashes in our grasp.

"It is time for us here at the eastern gate of the empire of the Mississippi Valley to lay down the prejudices engendered by a war that has been covered with the chastening snows, and ameliorated with sunshine of ten years. Good policy suggests such a line of action; christianity and humanity applaud it; self-interest and national prosperity dictate it. The national Government must no longer lend its arms and influence to place soulless adventurers and thievcs over the people of the South. Honest men and men identified with its interest, must be allowed to mould its destinies and the patriotic people of both the North and South must join together to bring this about. The Mississippi and its tributaries must always water the same great nation. No power on earth can separate it into sections. But if a portion of it is bruised and blighted by bad government, the whole body must wither sooner or later and lapse into a hopeless decline."

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Several of our Ohio exchanges are enthusiastic in their praise of their efficient Chairman of the Democratic Committee of that State, Hon. John G. Thompson, and he deserves it all, for to his able and excellent conduct of the campaign are the Democracy no little indebted for the glorious results achieved. A cotemporary in alluding to the brilliant victory in Ohio very properly remarks that it "was brought about by a disposition of the people to bid adieu to the rule that has been followed by those who have administered our public affairs, with little exception, for many years; but certainly the great victory was only had by organization; and this was done in a great measure by one man. His rare executive powers and unflinching energy brought herculean force to every county. John G. Thompson is one of the best executive men in the United States. He does nothing by unfair means; but makes the best use of all the just powers that are at hand."

True, every word of it.

NOT HAPPY.

Poor Allegheny county! Friend and foe alike deem it proper, just now, to treat her with kicks. The Democrats claim to have carried her, through the efforts of that paragon of Democratic power and influence, THE POST. That self-appreciative journal, by the judicious use of a coop of roosters, managed to create the impression that it did it all, and has been loudly calling for a belt of some kind or other.—Gazette.

Go ahead, the people are getting used to Ring howls and perfectly understand that they are gotten up in hope of keeping the balance of the Ring thieves in power that the Gazette and other public leeches may pocket large sums of money filched from the pockets of the plundered tax-payers. The only kicking that was done was by the tax-payers, Democrats and anti-Ring Republicans, who kicked some of the Ring thieves out of office and prevented others from getting in.

So far as THE POST is concerned it is useless to mention that it done its level best on the side of the tax-payers, and is the only English daily in the county that stood by them. The Gazette knows well enough that all the other dailies, including itself, Dispatch, Commercial, Leader, Chronicle, Telegraph and Allegheny Mail warmly supported the whole Ring ticket, if we except two candidates on the Ring Legislative ticket which the Dispatch, and four which the Telegraph repudiated. So if the impression the Gazette alludes to was created, it must admit there is something in it beside a coop of roosters.

WON'T GET PLEASED.

The Gazette does not improve in temper as the smoke disappears and reveals the mangled remains of its cherished hopes. It held bravely to the opinion that the Republican State ticket was elected and hugged the delusion of electing a U. S. Senator, until the official returns dissipated its dreams. Now that it has comprehended the situation, it should rally from its dazed and comatose condition and join the general joy, which marks the face of every man who is not of, or who does not profit by the Ring. Its ill humor is in marked contrast with the rest of the press and serves more fully to impress the community that the whole concern is badly balanced. It did its best before the election to invoke support for everybody on the Republican ticket. It would not admit the existence of any general or local disaffection, or that there was any nominee of the party unworthy the support of every member of the organization. It said:

> We have had the foot ball of side issues, many of them the outgrowth of personal prejudice,—now let us rise above all these lower impulses, and remembering that we are Republicans, and of the old Guard that has always been faithful, not sully our record now.

Its old time friends ignored its advice, disregarded its appeals and administered such a rebuke as should give it pause, and encourage its present inclination to tell the truth in relation to the corruption and thievery of Republican officials.

ABOUT NOVEL READING.

We have no end of novels and no end of novel readers. Whether novel reading is a good or bad trait of character depends pretty much on what kind of novels people read. If they are instructive, and train the mind in a proper way of thinking, they are quite as beneficial as any other class of books in their way: but if they cater only to the morbid taste and deal in coarse and vulgar sensations, they are about as great an evil as can be brought into the household.

Among novel readers the ladies confessedly hold the front rank, and they also write the most novels, excelling in quantity if not in quality, and we are by no means inclined to say that as a general thing they do not excel in quality as well as quantity. So far as experience goes, their writing is decidedly the best in the current series of fiction. Their delineations of character and emotions, both in the higher and second or medium grade, are more refined than those of men, while they seldom venture upon the coarse and vulgar sensations issued from cheap publishing houses and which are the disgrace of modern literature.

It is an indisputable fact that when lady writers keep their senses and incidents within the sphere of domestic life, they very greatly excel. While the average lady writer knows perfectly how to handle these incidents, and depict them naturally, there is not one man in a score who has a proper understanding or appreciation of them. The domestic sphere is essentially woman's domain, and when she writes or talks about it the chances always are ninety-nine in a hundred that she knows whereof she speaks, while the male biped only flounders in a foreign country and is mostly at fault.

Speaking of woman as the proper delineator of the domestic circle in the walks of current literature, reminds us that the authoress—no we will say author, for that is the correct word—of "Elsie Ellis," a late publication, compresses a world of wisdom into a very small compass when she says: "Nothing annoys a man more than to be eagerly questioned when he comes home tired. Give him a neatly served dinner, or a pair of easy slippers and a cup of tea, and let him eat and drink in peace—and in time he will tell you of his own proper motion all you wish to know. But if you begin the attack too soon, the chances are that you will be rewarded by curtly spoken monosyllables." "Put that piece of wisdom in your note book, girls," the author proceeds, "it will serve you well some day." It may serve the reader, too, for a pleasant five minutes. How charmingly the woman crops out in the writer's confession of the womanly appreciation of a man, from his boyhood to the end of his three score years and ten—if he lives so long. He is always a boy—a strong kind of a weak creature, who needs to be taken care of; a wilful dear of a monster, who must be led with a thread, but cannot be driven; a member of an ignorant sex who would soon go to "the bad" if not watched over.

We will venture to say that the author of "Elsie Ellis" expresses the real convictions of nine-tenths of all the true women of the land, if their minds on this one particular subject were thoroughly canvassed. She gives us a charming, if not a new idea of the inner life of the true woman, and the excellence of this author lies in the truthfulness, purity and reliability of her picture. But suppose some lord of creation had tried to convey the above idea, or write upon the subject, what a bungle he would have made of it, and how many vain imaginings he would have tried to pass off as current coin.

But as we have said, in all the walks of lighter literature, woman excels as an expounder. Her natural delicacy forbids her from pursuing coarse subjects or dealing in essentially vulger sensations. There are, of course, unfortunate exceptions to the rule, but it mostly holds good in the other direction. There are also a class of women writers, who have mistaken their calling, or who, having failed at bread making, have resorted to book making. Their vapid attempts at sentiment are rather ridiculous, and win nothing but pity for their authors. But among men, also, there are hosts of book makers who are neither master mechanics or respectable jours, so that the honors are easy on this score.

There is one class of novels, and we are regretfully forced to confess that it is respectable in size in the same proportion that it is disreputable in character, the reading of which is a positive evil that bears fruit in our jails, workhouses and almshouses. We refer to that miserable trash—that coarse and corrupting clap-trap known as purely sensational. We will not dignify it by calling it literature at all, for it can lay no sort of claim to the title.

The Dick Turpin and Sixteen-String Jack and kindred series in England were the great educators for Newgate and Tyburn Hill; so also, are the Wild Bill, Moccasin Jim, Big-foot Ike, Scalping Sam, Roaring Mike, One-Eyed Alick, Long-Armed Tom and that series, the educators that fill our jails and workhouses, and supply food for the gallows. The young will read if you give them even the fourth of a chance, and often if you give them no chance at all; consequently it is important that they should be taught to read that which is beneficial.

The buoyant lad or lassie, full of animation and young life and impressible fancies, is not likely to take a fancy for the solemn disquisitions and solid essays that please the sexagenarian, and if you attempt to force such reading upon them, they will be driven to the opposite extreme in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, and seek relief in the most frivolous and worthless trash that is thrown from the press. No sensible man or woman would undertake to rear callow humming birds by feeding them on beef steaks, yet in too many instances they do equally foolish and unnatural things in the training of their children by attempting to force them into heavy reading, which is almost or quite indigestible to the mature and middle aged.

The minds of children and youths are impressible and delicate to a wonderful degree, and in nothing else so marked in acquiring what we are pleased to term knowledge from the reading of books. They need the most careful handling and the most delicate attentions. In the cultivation of the minds of children, whims should be bent and never broken. Snap them off rudely and in the place of the twig that might easily have been trained into fruitful bearing will spring up a dozen "water spouts" that cannot be smothered and will flourish only to bear evil fruit.

Parents and educators do not seem to attach the proper importance to this fact, but handle the most delicate fabric as roughly as though it were composed of cast iron. Every scar inflicted upon the youthful mind furnishes a foothold for some mental lichen or parasitical growth which bears fruit in the future. Children should not be sent to bed after being gorged with cold potatoes and stale buckwheat cakes. What is true of the material is also true of the mental child. Its intellectual pabulum must be both light and nourishing, and given without cramming and only as nature demands. To cram is to vitiate, and to vitiate is to finally destroy.

Novel reading is not at all hurtful to young minds, provided always they are supplied with healthful matter. Young persons naturally yearn for the mental nourishment contained in pure and true literature, suitable to their capacities. This yearning cannot be repressed and the large majority, if they cannot get a good article are very apt to find means of getting a bad and vitiated one to their own peril. No attempt should be made to restrain this taste. It should only be directed and cultivated, as every sensible parent's own heart will dictate.

EUROPEAN RAILWAYS.

The subject of railway construction in Europe as compared with that of the United States is very interesting. A statistical statement recently published by the English Board of Trade gives the figures connected with the construction of railways in all the principal European countries since 1850. In the United States up to 1850 there was 9,022 miles. In 1855 it increased to 18,354; in 1860, to 30,634; in 1865 to 35,085; in 1870 to 53,399, and in 1874 to very nearly 60,000.

Up to 1850 in the United Kingdom of Great Britain, the length of railway constructed amounted to 6,621 miles, increasing in 1855 to 8,280 miles, reaching 10,433 miles in 1860, and 13,289 miles in 1865, when the increase up to 1870 becomes more moderate, being a total of 15,537, and in 1872 reaching a total of 15,814 miles. These figures show the steady growth of the railway system in a country where capital is abundant and joint stock enterprise is unhampered by State interference.

In France, the development of railways under the companies' system is remarkable. In 1850 there were only 1,659 miles constructed by companies, and 209 by the State, after which period the State ceased construction, and the total mileage constructed rose to 3,431 in 1845, advanced to 5,858 in 1860, increasel to 8,439 in 1865, and reached 10,847 in 1870;—the increase between the two latter periods being greater than that of the United Kingdom. The seven States comprising the present.

The German Empire has been very progressive also in railway construction, and has, with the exception of Prussia, the State since 1860 appears to have gone ahead of the companies, especially during the five years preceeding the Franco-German war, in which the State alone constructed nearly 2,000 additional miles of railway, and the companies over 1,000 miles. As might be anticipated, Prussia takes the lead. In 1850 the State possessed but 1,776 miles of railway, 1,190 miles being made by the companies. In 1872 the total mileage of the Prussian railways reached 8,646, and of this 4,733 miles, or over 50 per cent., were in the hands of the companies. The railway, mileage of total Germany in 1872 was 12,701, 7,619 of which were State and 5,082 companies' lines. The Prussian thus represents more than two-thirds of the entire railway system of Germany.

Since 1865, Russia has been making some progress in railway extension, and like her neighbor Austria, very wisely gives the preference to companies over State construction, having increased the mileage of companies' lines from 1,713 miles in 1865 to 6,572 miles in 1870, having only 399 miles of State railway in that year, making a total of 6,971 miles of railway, a very small matter for so vast an empire. The returns before us, however, do not include the additional extensions constructed since 1870.

Since 1860 Austria has not been inactive in railway construction, having increased her mileage from 1,788 miles in 1860, to 2,231, in 1865, reaching 3,724 in 1870, while Hungary keeps pace with the empire by making over 1,100 miles of railway between 1860 and 1870.

Spain and Portugal seem to be far behind the age. In Spain the effects of disruption and civil war are clearly apparent in the fact that within the five years ending in 1870 but 398 miles of railway have been opened, while in the five years preceding 1865 there were 1,791 miles constructed by private companies. Portugal exhibits but little activity in railway making, the country being no doubt an unpromising one in an engineering point of view.

On the other hand Italy exhibits a striking contrast to Spain in the rapid strides she has made in opening up the country by railways, having advanced the mileage of her completed railways in the ten years ending in 1870 from 1,117 to 3,855 miles, while in the two last years ending in 1872 the total length constructed by private companies in Italy (including Rome) amounted to 4,087.

In the counties of Belgium and Holland, when the State appears to be desirous of acquiring ownership of the railways, but few additional lines have been constructed since 1870, the increased mileage between 1865 and 1872 being nearly equal in both States. The total length constructed in the former State up to 1872 was 1,043, against 560 miles in 1865, and in the latter 2,004 in 1872, against 1,418 miles in 1865.

The other European countries do not show a very marked progress in railway construction. In the Northern States of Sweden and Norway the total open mileage has increased in the former from 956 miles in 1865 to 1,198 in 1872, and in Norway from 168 miles in 1865 to 307 in 1872. During the same period Switzerland constructed 137 miles of additional railway, making the total length of Swiss railways up to 1872, 913 miles. Denmark shows a total mileage of 540 miles up to 1872, while Turkey had only constructed by companies a total length of 152 miles of railway up to 1870, and the unprogressive kingdom of Greece winds up the list of European railways with a total of 6 miles. According to this return the total length of European railways in 1865, constructed by private companies, amounted to 39,626 miles, and those constructed by the States to 7,013, making a total of 46,639 miles.

From the foregoing statistics it will be seen that the United States is emphatically the railway country of the world, having fully 14 000 miles more of lines than all the European countries. This is doubtless owing to the fact that in this country our railways are the result of private enterprise. Those members of Congress and Radical leaders who advocate government possession of our railway lines might profit by the suggestions herein contained.

THE LESSON.

In another column we publish a very significant article from the Evening Telegraph, entitled "The Elections and the South." Nearly two months ago THE POST took up this subject, and the very general reprint of our articles in all the leading papers of the country, North as well as South, was very flattering to us at the time. Now to find one of our local journals, which at that time predicted national ruin as the result of a Democratic triumph, not only admitting all that we then said, but publishing as editorial, the ideas of a distinguished Southern Republican journalist, who has a chance to know whereof he writes, still adds to the compliment.

While we honor the Telegraph for thus opening its columns to the truth, we cannot forbear quoting that trite old maxim to the effect that any one can be wise after the fact. A few articles of the kind, in the recognized Republican journals of the North, two years, or even months ago, would have aided in hastening the restoration of good feeling and prosperity between the long divided sections of the Union, and restoring our own local trade. But it remained for the Democratic and a few Independent Republican journals to do this, and for so doing they were denounced as the apologists of Ku Klux and the advocates of "Southern outrages." But it is wonderful how the truth does open people's eyes sometimes. We believe that Saul of Tarsus felt it to be his duty to prosecute the saints until the scales were removed from his eyes. There is a very large army of political Sauls now asking to be mustered into the service.

The remark of the editor of the Telegraph that there has been a marvelous quickening of the long paralyzed trade between the North and the South, tells the real story of the late election. It tells us that sectionalism, that reared its ugly front in 1856 is dead at last—that Massachusetts and Louisiana; Maine and South Carolina, having buried the prejudices of eighteen years have clasped hands across the bloody chasm and made sacred forever two million of graves that gaped for the bravest of the brave. It is enough to know that the old spirit of Democracy has at last laid this demon.

[From the Pittsburgh Evening Telegraph.]

THE ELECTIONS AND THE SOUTH.

For the annexed candid, and it seems to us, fair review of the effect of the recent election in the Southern States, we are indebted to the pen of a Republican journalist, formerly of this city, but now and for some time a resident of a Southern State. He speaks of facts that have come under his observation since the late election. And we may add that the New York wholesale merchants, report a marvelous quickening in the Southern trade since election. Southern merchants who were doubtful and hesitating before election, increased their orders as soon as the result was known. We believe these influences will soon be felt in an increased demand from the South for the products of our local manufactures.—[Ed. Telegraph.

There is a significant fact evolved by the recent elections which deserves notice. The South hails the result of these elections as a token that the Northern masses desire practical as well as theoretical reunion between the sections; they celebrate the result as the first great offering of reconciliation and good will on the part of the North since the close of the war. Now, it makes little difference whether the Southern people have misinterpreted the real feelings and sentiments of the rank and file of the Republican party. The matter of substantial consequences now is, that a large section of our common country hitherto sad, sore and dejected, and weighed down by the belief, well or ill founded, that it had no friends in the superior section and no hope in the future, at last rejoices in the union of Republicans and Democrats in a political victory meaning fraternity and friendship from Maine to Florida. That is a fact of greater moment than any supposed bearing the elections have on financial or other questions. A very large portion of the country and that a rich agricultural region, cannot be long depressed and embarassed without the whole body politic suffering. The Southern papers lately reasserted in the most emphatic terms their devotion to the Union. At the political jubilees in Montgomery and other cities, United States flags were displayed in notable profusion. The speeches made by Southern orators breathe a renewed spirit of national enthusiasm. There has been an advance in the prize of property in the Southern States, and a fresh impulse of confidence and enterprise manifests itself amongst the people. We repeat again that it does not matter whether the South has been mistaken about the real feeling of Northern citizens. It is enough that the North is now believed to have offered the olive branch. It is enough that a genuine sentiment of nationality has been rekindled. It is enough that enterprise has taken a fresh start in localities so long under the blight of a feeling well nigh akin to despair. Surely this is a matter of gratulation on the part of the great body of American citizens. A few cross-grained or corrupt politicians may affect to sneer at the feelings of the Southern people as of no concern to the powerful States north of Mason and Dixon's line, but thoughtful observers know that it is of the highest and most serious importance that this should be one nation in heart and in fact, as well as in name and by virtue of superior force. If the recent elections, won by a large defection from the Republican ranks, has animated the whole South with fresh regard for the Northern people and renewed attachment to the Union, then we say those elections have accomplished for desirable reconstruction what much pretentious legislation would utterly fail to accompiish. They have in the short space of twenty-four hours bridged over the chasm which Mr. Greeley died in endeavoring to close up; they have persuaded the entire South that at bottom the North cherishes no malice and will henceforth countenance no adverse legislation towards any section.

It is worthy of remark that the Southern press fully recognizes that it was an alliance of Republicans and Democrats which brought about the recent political revolution. It is worthy of remark that this press does not boast of the downfall of the Republican party, but resolutely interprets the election as a rebuke to certain Republican leaders and cliques and measures. It is also worthy of remark that this press persistently warns the Democratic party that it must keep its worst elements in the back ground, or it, too, will be repudiated by the people. When people and press in the South so greet the political events which has happened, we may at least say that even to the most partisan member of the Republican organization, the defeat which has been suffered at the polls is not without some compensation. To the independent voters of the country, the future is full of buoyant promise.

AN ACROSTIC.

Beams of hope and expectation
Ever active in thy brain
Now are dormant, for the nation
Justly shows a sheer disdain
At thy factious, thieving nature.
Mindful of thy past career
In its top-most legislature
Now rejects thee from that sphere—
Friends of Benny—drop a tear!
Bowed with grief and disappointment,
Undeplored in his defeat
Two small kegs of Dailey's ointment
Let us plaster on this beat.
Ever-prudish, cock-eyed bore,
Rest in peace and steal no more!

—N. Y. Sun. H. G. K.

THE Germans of Chattanooga have been holding a meeting. The Times thus reports one of the speakers; "A Bohr said that so long as the duties of citizenship were imposed upon them they had also the rights of citizenship. They had not heretofore insisted upon their rights, but it was now time to assert them. It is the duty of every citizen to work to make the rights of all more secure. It is a mistake to suppose because we are Germans that we want special legislation. We want no more rights than other people. Chiefly we desire personal freedom. We do not want any one to tell us what to eat and what to drink. We are willing that others should drink water but not to compel us to do so. We drink beer when we wish it and when we will, and others may do the same. So it is also with the church question. We are willing that all should go that wish, but not that they should be compelled against their will. What we want is individual liberty, and that the rights of no one be infringed upon."

MINOR NOTES.

THIRTY negroes voted the Democratic ticket at Bosqueville, Texas.

IN the late election, Marion county, East Tennessee, went Democratic for the first time in forty-three years.

NEVADA gave its new Democratic Governor 3,000 majority; Adams, Dem., for Lieutenant Gonernor, 800 majority.

"THE other Butler" (Roderick R., of Tennessee) is beaten by 1,800 in the district that formerly elected him by thousands.

THE majority against woman suffrage is very heavy in Michigan, and its advocates in the West are consequently much discouraged.

NOTHING has been heard of Ku-Kluk outrages in Georgia since the Conservatives got control of that State, and nothing more will be heard of them in Alabama.

THE Grant Republicans of Rhode Island call themselves the National Union Republican Prohibition party of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, who was defeated for Congress in the First district, announces his intention of contesting Mr. Freeman's election on the ground of fraud.

THIS week the Republican newspapers are in process of admitting the truth of every charge against their party made by Democrats for the last eight years.

EVEN Florida elects a Democratic Legislature, which insures the return of a Democrat to the United States Senate, in place Gilbert, whose term expires next year.

THE Germans of Fond du Lac, Wis., are preparing for a public reception of Senator Schurz, who lectures before the Eocosmian society of that city on the 17th inst.

THERE is talk of establishing free schools in Paris and of compelling all children to attend them. The schools may be well enough, but compulsion will inevitably fail.—Chicago Times.

THE Atlanta Herald, on the spur of the moment, produces this:

Oh, heaven-sent Thompson! we forgive you
For spelling it with a "p".
In con-sid-e-ra-tion of the fact
That you've walloped Benjamin B!

THE Pittsburgh Commercial shows that the late overwhelming defeat of the Republicans in Pennsylvania was due mainly to stay at-home members of that party. It fails to tell, however, why they stayed at home. N. Y. Sun.

THE Republicans did not elect a solitary man to office in either Middle or Western Tennessee, which embraces two-thirds of the State, and three-fourths of the population. In those sections of the State the great mass of the negroes are to be found.

THE Doylestown Democrat (Dem.) does not claim the victory as a party one, but gives thanks to the honest Republicans who aided the Democracy to settle the third term, and restore constitutional law, confidence and encouragement.

THE New Hampshire Democrats have decided to hold their State Convention at Concord on Jan. 5. The candidates already in the field for the Governorship include Hiram K. Roberts, M. N. B. Edgerly, W. H. Gave and Warren F. Daniell.

THE colored members of the next House, so far elected, are: Lee (Democrat,) and Smalls (Republican), of South Carolina; Haralson (R.), of Alabama; Nash, (R.), of Louisiana; and Hyman (R.), of North Carolina,—all new members. The re-election of Walls, in Florida, is claimed and in doubt.

THE future of the Democracy depends on the party itself. If it neglect its opportunity—if it fail to administer the Government in the States where it has been intrusted with more purely and wisely and economically than it has been administered by the other side—then it will be repudiated much more swiftly than Grantism was.—Utica Observer (Dem.)

PENDING his trial for larceny, a North Carolina darky wrote a note to the judge informing him that he, the darky aforesaid, was a Democrat, that he supported the judge at the polls, and that these things should be remembered in his favor. When conviction ensued the judge mentioned the receipt of the note, adding: "Well, Robert, Democrats must not steal, and I shall, therefore, send you to the penitentiary for five years."

HAMLIN'S friends in Maine and Hamlin himself are greatly distressed at the overturn, says the Boston Globe. There is danger that Blaine, now that he is unseated as Speaker of the Forty-fourth Congress, will make a push for the United States Senatorship; and if he does, it is all up with the shrewd old farmer-politician. And then there is fresh talk again of Dingley, and a little of Perham. In fact, things are getting dreadfully uncertain everywhere.

IF the South Carolina Conservatives and Reform Republicans did not succeed in electing their Governor, they have secured the next best thing, a majority in the Legislature. The latest returns give them a majority of one on joint ballot. Even if they do not have a larger majority than this they will be able to exert a salutary influence on legislation and to prevent the enormous expenditure of money for public printing and other matters by which the last two or three Legislatures have nearly bankrupted the State.

HERE'S a funny sort of an organ. The Toledo Blade finds the Administration defeat, for several reasons, a blessing in disguise, because, among other things, "it will insure the nomination of a pure and worthy man for President. Officeholders and jobbing rings cannot dictate the candidate for President. He must be a man in whose fitness for the office the people will have confidence. This defeat insures such a nomination on the part of the Republicans. Without it, every true Republican felt that a weak and unworthy Presidential nomination was the rock on which the Republican ship would wreck." That is decidedly hard upon the "leaders" of the party, to say nothing about the aspirant for a third term.

We make the following extract from the Washington county Review and Examiner: "In the Congressional district the result is not all we could wish, though the vote for Hon. Geo. W. Miller is one of which he may well be proud. Two years ago Mr. Moore, carried this county by a majority of 415, and Beaver county by 869, making his majority in the two counties 1,284; now Mr Miller carries the same counties by 586, a gain of almost two thousand. In Lawrence, Mr. Wallace's home, Mr. M. gains over two hundred on the vote of 1872. This is very gratifying to Mr. Miller's friends, but we can't help saying that had Washington county done her whole duty, our nominee would have been our Congressman elect to-day.

ON THE TERRACE.

The stately lady, the grave, calm man,
Stood on the terrace together;
'Mid the bright rose thickets the revelers strayed
From lawn to fountain the children played,
And hidden music sweet melodies made,
At the fete in the July weather.

With careless, languid courtesy,
She bent to hear him speak
Of the newest book and the latest play,
Of the keenest move in the statesman's fray,
Of the freshest topic of the day,
Of the marvel of the week.

Lightly, with his practiced tongue,]
He touched on all and each,
With here a sneer, and there a jest,
And now a grave word, as to attest,
"I give you the foam on the top—the rest
No passing hand can reach."

Yet once, ah me, how long ago!
Each one was all to the other,
When every whispered word of his
Woke her young heart to a dream of bliss,
Does the ghost of First Love's trembling kiss
Still lingering round them hover?

The measure of the music changed,
On the summer breeze there stole
A low, sweet, simple, homely air,
Such as one listens to everywhere,
To the two who lounged on the terrace there
It spoke as to heart and soul.

Her proud head drooped, his low voice ceased,
For a moment in thought they stood,
Young, eager, fearless, happy and true,
As when no cold wisdom claimed her due,
When love was fresh and hope was new,
At the tryst in the old oak wood.

A vivid flush on the stern bronzed face,
A tear in the large blue eyes,
Then—back to the world and its talk again,
Custom closed chill o'er the instant's pain,
For thought was a folly, and memory vain,
In the path that before them lies.

CHOOSING A WIFE.

FOR A RUSSIAN EMPEROR THREE CENTURIES AGO.

[Lippincott's Magazine.]

There was said to be a very ancient precedent among the Byzantine Emperors for choosing a wife as Ahasuerus chose Esther. Sophia's son, cut off from all equal choice, sent envoys with letters to all the boyars and princes throughout the empire, commanding them to assist in an examination of the young girls of their respective districts, rich, noble, poor or serf, that selection might be made and the most beautiful be sent to Moscow for his inspection; the inhabitants were warned that any one who disobeyed or tried to conceal his daughter would be visited with condign disgrace and punishment. No one durst disobey the edict; the young girls were passed in review, and fifteen hundred esteemed worthy of their master's approbation were sent to Moscow. To form an idea of the sacrifice we must try to fancy what Russia was in the fifteenth century. Those immense distances, those sparsely settled districts, those rude habits which dismay the traveler of to-day, when stages and railroads and hotels and all the forms of modern progress are at hand to smooth the path, then presented all their formidable pristine difficulties. The risk, the cost, the fatigue of a journey from the remotest provinces to the capital were appalling. Yet these hardships had to be faced, the tumults of hope and fear controlled, all the hatred and jealousy of rivals encountered, and the bitterness and mortification of disappointment endured. On arriving at Moscow further examinations were made, and various competitors dismissed unseen by the Czar, until the number reserved for the actual exhibition was comparatively small. They were all lodged in one large house, and slept in dormitories of twelve beds. In each room was a throne on which the Czar seated himself; the young girls knelt before him in turn. After he had contemplated each at his leisure, she dropped a pocket-handkerchief embroidered with pearls at his feet, and withdrew. Ivan the Terrible, the second who adopted this custom, married three times, and always in the same fashion. His first and favorite wife was Anastasia Romanoff. When about to make a third choice two thousand girls were sent from every part of the empire; of these only eighty-four passed the subsequent examinations, and finally but twelve who, were turned over to physicians and midwives for certificates of health. Of these dozen the Czar, after much deliberation, chose one for himself and one for his son. Thus in two reigns the custom became fixed in the manners of the nation, and the people soon came to regard it as a right of their daughters, which gave the humblest-born beauty a chance of becoming empress. Thus, a girl, who but a few weeks before had been gathering mushrooms in the fields for the support of her family came to find herself wife of the Emperor of all the Russias. How did she adapt herself to such a position? How did the autocrats tolerate her homely ways? The French commentator on M. Zabieline observes that the difference was but slight then between the daughter of the proudest boyar and the poorest peasant; it is the development of education and luxury which makes the true distinction of classes. In Russia, three centuries ago, all were equally illiterate and dirty.

When the monarch had made his choice the bride-elect was at once treated as an august personage; she was lodged in the Terem among the sisters or daughters of the Czar, in charge of his mother or ladies of high birth and standing; she was given a coronet such as the imperial princesses wore, and saluted as czarevna; the nobles and officers of the court came to kiss the cross before her—i. e. make oath of fidelity; she was publicly prayed for among the members of the imperial family, but under a new name, which she was henceforth to bear, as though rebaptized for her new life. It was a life beset with danger, and the period between the sovereign's choice and the marriage was the most hazardous of all for the object of his favor. The morality of these young girls, chosen from thousands for their health as well as their beauty, was too terrible to be mysterious. So many of them died before they knelt at the altar or the coronation that the triumph of success did not console them for the terror of the risk they incurred. The Czars of Moscow administered the empire as if it were a patrimony which they had a right to share with their kinsmen and dependents, the State was a mere family property. When the sovereign was young he was generally surrounded and controlled by his maternal relatives; the chief posts were occupied by the next of kin, secondary ones by those more remotely related, while inferior grades were filled by third and fourth cousins; the whole realm was in the hands of the family; the duration of the power of each has a name in Russian history—vremia, "the moment;" the leaders were known as "the men of the moment." The Czar's marriage was the signal for a general change of ministry. It was rare that the family of the new czarini did not succeed in ousting the incumbents and seizing on their offices: a new "moment" was inaugurated; naturally, the bride's influence was used for her own relations, and, whether she exerted it or not, their right was recognized. It is easy to imagine the rage of the one party, the greed of the other—the furious enmity to which the poor young girl often fell a victim. Plots of the blackest description were woven round her from the moment when the crown of the czarevna was placed on her brow; every one employed about the Terem, from those who filled the meanest offices, became the objects of bribes and intrigues. If she could be made away with before the wedding day, the competition must begin again, with the chance of the successful candidate being a member of the family of "the moment." But even after the marriage she could not feel safe; Ivan the Terrible's first two wives died, as he believed, of poison. No sooner had he chosen a third than she sickened, and efforts were made to induce him to relinquish his choice. He persisted; a fortnight after their union she was dead. Then his fury broke forth, and a terrible butchery ensued. In his defense before the bishops of the church he professed himself convinced that each of his wives had been taken from him by poison.

A CIRCUS TRICK.

An interesting incident has just occurred in Bucharest, and has created a profound sensation in theatrical circles in that place. It seems that the proprietor of the Suhr Circus, anxious to provide amusement for the public, lately published an announcement that a challenge given by Jules Rigai, a wrestler attached to the circus, had been accepted by a gentleman, who, wishing to preserve a strict incognito, would appear before the public in a week. The amateur athlete, who, it was stated, was a person occupying a high social position, was rumored to be no other than Prince Stourdja, a Moldavian noble, who has the reputation of possessing herculean strength. On the evening when "the great unknown" made his first appearance in the circus the stalls were filled with eager spectators long before the commencement of the performance. Rigal and his masked opponent, having made their bow to the audience, at once commenced the struggle, which was, however, of short duration, for the distinguished unknown in a few minutes, amid frantic applause, floored his professional antagonist. So great was the success of the spectacle that the manager announced to the admiring audience that the nobleman wrestler had condescended to appear again before them on the following evening, when the performance was accordingly repeated, and was continued for several successive nights, until one evening an indiscreet member of the troupe unfortunately divulged the fact that the masked wrestler was not a distinguished nobleman, but only one of the clowns attached to the circus. This led to a disturbance—the "great unknown" narrowly escaped being torn to pieces by his late admirers, the manager and his troupe had to fly for their lives, and the circus building would probably have been dismantled and destroyed but for the exertions of the police, who, with great difficulty succeeded in repressing what promised to be a serious riot.

MODERN AND ANCIENT TOYS.

A writer in an English paper says, in speaking of toys: "The principal difference between modern and old-fashioned toys consists in the realistic character of the former. A little girl is not now content with a grotesquely shaped and colored miniature tea service; she must have an earthenware imitation of the real thing. And so with the boys. The wooden swords—with their tin ornaments—of the past have become replaced by weapons formed of iron or steel; while the tin guns of the last generation have given way to regularly constructed rifles capable of being fired my means of percussion caps. Scientific toys were scarcely known to boys of a past generation, 'Prince Rupert Drops' being regarded by them as the crowning wonder of science as applied to toys. Electrical apparatus, aquariums, chemical cabinets, fossil collections, and the like were among the amusements of the future; even drawing was scarcely practiced, save by means of transparent slates, which, since the teaching of drawing in our elementary schools, are rapidly falling into disuse. Skipping ropes, however, display little change, those used at the present time differing little from those in favor a hundred years ago. In musical toys the difference between past and present is very striking. Toy drums and fiddles are less popular than formerly, even the whistle has fallen into disfavor. Possibly this may be the result of improved musical education; but, whatever be the cause, those with sensitive ears will regard it as a change for the better. But what toys have taken their place? If we may believe some of our toy manufacturers, the toy trade is not extending with the increase of population. Instead of buying toys our boys and girls invest their pence and shillings in the purchase of books, or in the payment for the admission to places of amusement. Is this a healthy sign? Time will show."

THE FRENCH SHRUG.

An emissary of the Indianapolis Herald writes from France of the French shrug: "Now, a Frenchman can, under some circumstances, convey to a closer certainty the idea he wishes to express, by simply shrugging his shoulders, than could possibly be done through the medium of words; and Americans, seeing this, and feeling the force of the practice, attempt to imitate it. This is about the way the average American 'shrugs it.' If he is asked a simple question, which could be answered by a plain 'yes' or 'no,' he finds it an opportune moment to make an exhibition of himself, and begins by drawing up his shoulders as though he wished to rub his ears with his collar bone, throws his head and neck forward—not unlike a crane looking after a log—stretches his arms out from his body at about an angle of forty-five degrees, in a position apparently to pronounce a benediction, elevates his eyebrows upward and presents to the observer the appearance of a man in the last agonies of swallowing a fish bone; and, with all this exertion, about the only impression he creates is that he is an ass, or that the fool-killer has outrageously slighted his work."

KEEP A STIFF UPPER LIP.

There has something gone wrong,
My brave boy, it appears,
For I see your proud struggle
To keep back the tears.
That is right. When you cannot
Give trouble the slip,
Then bear it, still keeping
"A stiff upper lip,"

Though you cannot escape
Disappointment and care,
The next best thing to do,
Is to learn how to bear.
If when for life's prizes
You're running, you trip,
Get up—start again,
"Keep a stiff upper lip!"

Let your hands and your conscience
Be honest and clean;
Scorn to touch or to think of
The thing that is mean.
But hold on to the pure
And the right with firm grip,
And though hard be the task,
"Keep a stiff upper lip!"

Through childhood, through manhood,
Through life to the end,
Struggle bravely and stand
By your colors, my friend,
Only yield when you must,
Never "give up the ship,"
But fight on to the last
With "a stiff upper lip."

NO TURKEY IN THE CODE.

[From the San Jose Mercury.]

Not a thousand miles from Hollister abides a worthy Justice of the Peace, one of the cardinal articles in whose creed is that whatever is or ought to be is in the new Code. A citizen whose crops had been destroyed by his neighbor's turkeys recently brought suit in his Court for the injury sustained. When the case came on for trial both parties were represented by imported counsel, and the trial proceeded according to form. The plaintiff proved conduct on the part of the turkeys that was simply diabolical. He showed that the grasshoppers of Iowa and the frogs of Egypt were moderate and abstemious compared with these bipeds; that they ate more than they could hold, and what they could not hold they would bite off, and what they could not bite off they would tread down. Sherman's march through Georgia was beneficial to the country compared to the daily incursions of these turkeys in the plaintiff's wheat and beets and cabbages. He proved his crops damaged about $500, and himself broken-hearted; but with the magnanimous proposition that it was "the principle he was after," he proposed to remit all but $300, and then, overcome by this exhibition of the sufferings and the liberality of his client, the attorney rested. Then rose the lawyer of defendant with a look of sovereign contempt for his antagonist and of supreme confidence in the Court. He remarked that of course his Honor had long since anticipated the motion he was about to make, and which must dispose of this case. That the action was about turkeys, and that while the Code did speak of horses and swine, of mallard ducks and of asses, nowhere in that invaluable compilation, original, amended or annotated, was the word turkey to be found. That "while these birds might possess an imperfect natural existence, they had no being in law, and no Court could, under the Code, take notice that such creatures did or could exist. He concluded, and his Honor referred to his ready Code. Down the index went his finger, but it found no "turkey;" and turning to plaintiff's attorney he inquired if he had "anything to say." "Anything to say?" said the lawyer. "I should say I had something to say;" and in he sailed, with bursts of oratory, flights of eloquence, resistless logic and withering sarcasm, he denounced the conduct of defendant's turkeys, of defendant's lawyer, and of the defendant himself. But ever and anon as he paused for breath, or to gather himself for some loftier flight, would be heard the solemn voice of the Justice, "Show me turkey in the Code. I see no turkey in the Code." And he didn't find a turkey there, and the plaintiff went out of Court by reason thereof; and the chap that drove the plaintiff's attorney back to Hollister, says that during the ride back, the attorney did express his mind in a way never before heard outside of Plymouth Church, and all this because three sets of codifiers have not put "turkey" in the Code.

THE BRAVE WIFE OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

[Washington Letter to Courier-Journal.]

I have a case in point as to the manner in which he was frequently imposed upon. Of course the citizens of Louisville recollect that when Sherman was in command of that department, he was accused of insanity. He could not receive any answer from Gen. McClellan to his dispatches. Mrs. Sherman came to Washington and called upon the President. She stated that for more than twelve years she had been General Sherman's wife, and, if any one was capable of judging as to the soundness of his mind, it would be herself. She declared that there had been never been the slightest indication of insanity, though they might drive him to it; that, if he were insane, she would be the first to desire to withdraw him from the public gaze, but so far from desiring that, she asked that he might be intrusted with any thing that was difficult, or that was becoming his rank. Mr. Lincoln's reply to this was that General Sherman's dispatches were not those of a sane man." Mrs. Sherman was astounded. After leaving the President, she went to the War department and requested a copy of her husband's dispatches. After obtaing these, she again called upon the President. When Mr. Lincoln read those papers, he said that they were not at all what they had been represented to him. This was the kind of work that was being done in the War Department, where we needed every good officer, and by the light of to-day we can see how few there were as valuable as Sherman; and yet the country would have lost his services if his wife had not been the brave, determined woman she is. Mr. Chase took a bold stand at that time in saving Sherman, and I heard General Sherman, at his daughter's wedding, say the most graceful and felicitious things to Mr. Sprague personally, and in allusion to her father, knowing that kind recollections of him would be the sweetest theme for his daughter's ears.

A SAN FRANCISCO man has invented the toy of the period. It is called a flying top, and consists of a little wheel like a windmill, fastened on an axle made to revolve rapidly by pulling a string. The turning of the wheel serves to propel the machine, and it will carry it a considerable distance, even 200 feet up in the air.

BISMARCK IN A RAGE.

A recent letter from Berlin under date of October 20, says.

Count Arnim remains closely confined and carefully watched night and day; his offense has now been raised to the rank of high treason, and he is to be tried for the crime. Fresh searches have been made for the missing papers in his own house and in the house of his wife's mother, the Countess Arnim Boytzenburg. Every room in her residence has been searched, and although nothing was found, the officers took away her writing-desk because they fancied that it might contain some secret drawers in which the papers might be hidden. Nothing that is brutal and cruel has been left undone to terrify the Arnim family, and to extort from them some confession as to the whereabouts of the missing letters, but all in vain. The other day when Prince Bismarck received from his Chief of Police the report stating the failure of the last search in the house of the Count's mother-in-law, he flew into a violent rage, and with a horrible imprecation he struck his clenched fist upon the lock of the door near which he was standing with such force that his knuckles were covered with blood. The temper of Prince Bismarck, never very placid, has of late grown so bad that even to those who know him best, and are most frequently with him, he seems often to be not far from mad. Ever since he ordered Count Arnim's arrest, and was told that the missing letters could not be found, he has been in a constant state of feverish irritation, which grows worse every day. Everyone stands in awe of him—so that we live here in a state of terror, for his conduct in this Arnim business plainly shows that he would scruple at nothing. For some reason, only known to himself he is in mortal terror of Arnim, and fear is cruel.

A report reached here the other day to the effect that the missing papers are in London, and that some of them were about to be published there. The report increased Bismarck's anger, and he caused a warning to be immediately telegraphed to London and all over the Continent that any German subject aiding in the publication of the letters would be punished for high treason. The enemies of Bismarck are rejoicing at the pranks which he now plays, and they look forward with confidence to his fall. "Birmarck," they say, "is advertising for a successor," and the beginning of the end of his career is near at hand.

"THE MARRIAGE OF CANA," BY PAUL VERONESE.

The artist J. E. Hodson writes as follows to the London Times from Geneva on the 21st of October:

"In passing through Paris yesterday I noticed two ruins of which I have seen no mention. I allude to two pictures in the Louvre. One is a Murillo—but let that pass, the world can, perhaps, spare a Murillo or two—the other is, alas! the celebrated 'Marriage of Cana', by Paul Veronese. It is utterly ruined; it is no exaggeration to say that the beauty of the picture is gone. I asked of a student in the gallery what had happened, and he replied, with the usual readiness and precision of diction of a Frenchman, that the persons who had the charge of the preservation of pictures had caused it to be restored.

"The 'Marriage of Cana' stood alone among pictures; its enormous size enabled the painter to employ harmoniously all the resources of his palette; every note of the painter's gamut was struck; it contained, so to speak, a symphony in every key. Of color in its highest sense there is now nothing left; instead of it, the painter's eye is struck by the crude aspect of familiar pigments. What was once of a lovely blue is now of an earthy green; the white draperies, the clouds, and the architecture, which used to be suggestive of the hues of opal, of silver, and of the pearl, now remind one of ashes and sand. 'Quid color albus erat nunc est contrarius albo.' And as though the painter had intended to point out the completeness of the miracle of Cana, most of the wedding guests are depicted with vermilion noses. In fact, in the process of restoration, the painting has been ruthlessly rubbed down to its first coat."

APT QUOTATIONS.

[Saturday Review.]

There is a famous story of Sheridan that in a debate in the House of Commons he heard a member on the opposite side quote against him some Greek lines; rising, he replied at once that, though the lines might seem conclusive, the Hon. gentlemen, if he had completed the passage, would have shown the House that their real meaning was just the contrary. He then proceeded with the utmost gravity to repeat what seemed to be a sentence of Greek, but was in reality a string of gibberish, such as he could invent on the spur of the moment. The House was of course, astonished at his learning and memory, and cheered him loudly, as his opponent, discomfited, sat without reply. A ready memory is a good substitute for want of a ready wit but sometimes it must fail; the man who is able to think of a word when he wants it is more clever than the man who can recall whole pages at any other time. A happy quotation, however, often shows real wit, as when the Lord Derby, then Mr. Stanley, quoted against O'Connell, who had spoken three times in committee on the same question, contrary to the rules of the House. "Thrice the brinded cat has mewed," from Shakspeare; and when Swift, on seeing the motto "non rupui sed recepi" on a medal of William III, remarked; "The receiver is as bad as the thief." But such examples are rare, and not often, when related to be depended on as authentic. Queen Elizabeth's "He blew with His winds and they were scattered," in reference to the Armada; Strawford's "Put not your trust in Princes," when Charles abandoned him; Edward VI.'s saying when at his coronation the swords of State were delivered to him; "You have forgotten the sword of the spirit;" and many more are, as the Italians say, "Si non veri, ben trovati"—if not true, at least are well invented. Such are Lord Denman's reference to George II. as something which

The semblance of a Kingly crown had on;

and the application to the late Lord Brougham and Vaux of the words "Vaux, et præterea nihil" which may be considered parallel to a recent college story. A great university proposed some ten years ago the "Discovery of the Source of the Nile" as the subject of a prize essay, the competitors to send in their compositions with mottoes attached by which the successful effort might be identified. One of these was: "Ex Nilo nihil fit," which in this case, at least, turned out but too true. The poem was not considered "fit." Of course, the vast majority of English stories of this kind turn on happy applications of texts of Scripture. Many of these are too irreverent, but some are of historical value, and some of them are well worth remembering. The Apocrypha have been little used in this way, though the well-known proverb, "Magna est veritas et prævalebit," the motto of the city of Oxford, comes from them: "but the often quoted injunction, "Look to the end," usually given in its Latin form, "Respice finem." from the seventh chapter of the book of Ecclesiastes. One of the happiest applications from Scripture was that of the Saturday Review, of "I kept silence, yea, even from Good Words," to the late Dean Alford, when he had ceased for a time to contribute to a popular magazine; and the texts of sermons preached on public occasions afford some excellent examples. Thus, an eloquent dean took for his text at the reopening of an ancient church which had been partially destroyed by fire, the words: "Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost;" and a country clergyman having to officiate before one of the Princess, is said to have used the mutilated verse: "The King's daughter is all glorious," for the occasion of his discourse. Several places claim the minister who believed that had David lived in his parish he might have said, not in haste, but at leisure, that all men are liars; and more than one author relates the incident at family prayers where the old gentleman adds to the text: "He clothed himself with cursing as it were with a garment," the comment, "It is certainly a very bad habit." An Oxford clergyman caused some remark by commencing a sermon with, "St. Paul says, and I partly agree with him—."

FISHING FOR TUNNY.

Early one morning my old boatman rushed in to say that that if I cared to see *la pesca del tonna*, or tunny fishers, for which Elba is famous, I must not lose a moment, as the boats were just pushing off. Away we flew to the port, and we rowed to the entrance of the harbor. The nets in which the fish were taken are allowed to remain under water for a month or six weeks, and are fastened to large fishing boats, which are arranged so as to form a circle of considerable dimensions. When the nets are to be hauled up this circle is gradually lessened, and the boats drawn toward the centre. These were full of men, of whom seventy or eighty are required to draw up the nets.

Such a scene as it was! The men jumped and yelled like maniacs, while the lookers-on (for the whole town turns on these occasions) cheered vociferously as the increasing bubbling and foaming of the water showed that the net was approaching the surface; the struggles of the unhappy fish, as they saw that escape was impossible, being horrible to witness, as they bounded in the nets, lashing right and left with their tails, with a force which sent the water flying in all directions, and drenching the nearest spectators to the skin.

I had been so nearly fried on my way to the scene of action, the thermometer standing at 88 deg. in the shade, that the shower bath was rather refreshing. Finding their case hopeless, the wretched fish fell upon and attacked each other, until the straightened space between the boats looked like a pool of blood; and they were at last dragged up, dead and dying, and flung, panting and bleeding, into the boats, many of them being of great size, and weighing not less than from 250 to 300 pounds. Pickled tunny is excellent, but when fresh it tastes like fishy veal.—[Temple Bar.

LOVE'S REVENGE.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Some five or six weeks ago a young man named Charles Perrin, 23 years old, and a carpenter by trade, fell in love with a good-looking girl whose parents live on Orchard street. Charles has red hair and a freckled face, and although the young lady treated him courteously when he called at the house, she had her mind made up that she could never wed a red-haired man. After an acquaintance of three weeks he asked her to become Mrs. Perrin, and was greatly taken down when she told him she couldn't think of such a thing. Charles then sought to have the old folks put in a good word for him, but they declined to interfere. He continued his visits, perhaps hoping to soften the girl's heart, but Thursday evening the crisis came. He went to the house with a bottle of acid in his pocket, prepared to spoil her beauty if she did not give him a favorable answer. There was no one at home but the girl and her mother, and Perrin first wanted the girl to take a walk with him. She refused to go, and he asked to see her alone. She also refused this request, and the lover had just got ready to draw the bottle from his pocket when something bit him. He thought it was a dog, but it wasn't. The cork had worked out of the bottle, and his coat-tails were turning brick-color at the rate of a yard a minute. The acid wasn't content with the coat-tails, but struck out for flesh, and in about a minute the young man was dancing around the house as if to escape a bullet. Shouting and whooping he got out of doors and threw off most of his clothing and rolled in the mud, and it was some time before any one could find out whether he had snakes in his boots or had sat down on a brad-awl. He was so badly burned that two men had to help him to his boarding-house on Fifth street, where a physician dressed his burns. There is a good deal of laughter at his expense, and if he makes his appearance at the house again he will be arrested, as he told one of his friends in advance that he meant the acid for the girl.

Two stories of two fortunes. M. Barthone was a native of New Orleans, of French extraction. He married a beautiful creole, a widow, with two children. The latter were at once sent North to school. M. Barthone was not young when he married, and madam found herself a nurse to him more than a wife. Never was any one more attentive. She was unwearied. Night after night found her at his bedside measuring out his medicine—and mixing copperas with it. And when the physician announced the end to be inevitable, she kindly relieved him of the trouble of disposing of such portable property as spare cash and jewelry, quietly locked the doors, put the key in her pocket and departed.

IN A CHURCHYARD.

I.

The lonesome wind of autumn grieves;
The northern lights are seen;
October sheds her changing leaves
Upon the churchyard green,
Where, sitting pensive in the sun,
While fading grasses wave,
I watch the crickets leap and run
Upon a stranger's grave.

II.

There is no sigh of flattering leaf,
No sob of rustling grass;
The breezes o'er this place of grief
In breathless whispers pass:
Yet, like a murmur in a dream,
Purls on that insect voice—
That vacant tone which does not seem
To mourn or to rejoice.

III.

A tone that hath no soothing grace,
A tone that nothing saith,
A tone that's like this solemn place
Of memory, tears, and death—
It darkens hope, it deepens gloom,
Black fear, and doubt profound;
Turning the silence of the tomb
To more mysterious sound.

IV.

There's night upon the face of fame;
There's night on beauty's eyes;
Nor pure renown nor glorious shame
From out their ashes rise.
In vain the shrines of prayer are trod:
Nor sound nor silence breathe
The thought that flowers upon this sod,
The secret hid beneath.

V.

Ah strangely sad, forlorn, and drear
This nameless stranger's sleep—
O'er which the slowly dying year
Is all that seems to weep!
God help him, in the bitter day—
His heart, his reason save!
Who hears the crickets chirp, at play
Upon his darling's grave!

William Winter, in The Galaxy for December.

BIRTHDAY OF A PRINCE OF SIAM.

On my arrival I was conducted by the royal father in person to the princely nursery, where my astonished eyes were greeted with more splendor than Occidental orbs are often permitted to revel in. There were three spacious apartments communicating was each other, and on one side with an open balcony. The ceilings were of rare mosaics, and from them depended tiny golden lamps, their light so subdued by silken shades as to produce a misty, dreamy light very favorable to repose. Downy carpets hushed every footfall; velvet cushions and divans in rainbow-tinted embroidery were ranged around in pleasant niches near open windows; costly pictures were reflected by gleaming mirrors that hung from ceiling to floor; and all manner of rare jewels, curious and costly enough to have thrown an antiquarian into ecstasies, lay on tiny tables of sandal-wood and pearl. Coming in through the open doors from the balcony, I heard the soft, sweet sounds of a Laos organ discoursing enchanting "lullabies," as if even a royal infant understood anything about music on its first day's advent. There lay, in the nurse's arms, the unconscious owner of all this splendor; while beneath gilded canopies, from which depended clouds of misty lace, were placed a crib and a cradle, each furnished with cushions and coverings of dainty white satin; and the important question I had been summoned to answer was whether, in accordance with strict European custom, the royal child should be laid to his first repose in a crib or a cradle! One smiles instinctively at such a question, yet it was not childishness in the father, but earnest forethought and grave resolve, that had given birth to the query. It was but the first step in a systematic course of European training, the results of which are seen to-day.

The writer of this sketch had the honor of naming that royal babe; and as the father had requested that the name should combine that of an English king and an American president, George Washington was selected, quite in accordance with the views of the King, who was an enthusiastic admirer of the character of Washington. The little prince never had any other name, though his titles were legion; and now, in sharing the throne of his cousin, it is as "King George Washington," after which are affixed the array of imposing titles before given.—[The Galaxy for December.

A MONKEY HUNT IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph writes that "there was a few days ago a dreadful alarm and commotion in the Rue des Martys and its neighborhood. There is a circus there, famous of late for its performing monkeys. At nine o'clock the monkey king went to fetch his animals. The anxious public waited, but in vain. The anxious public whistled, drummed, to no purpose. Presently a scared manager came out and breathlessly remarked that the monkeys had all got loose. That circus was a desolation, and an uninhabited world, in as near as possible the twinkling of an eye. Then the brave spirits rallied, and a chase began of a sort rarely beheld in Paris, or, indeed, elsewhere. From time to time a monkey was perceived behind a chimney stack, or exercising its limbs upon a roof; but when the harassed hunters climbed painfully to the spot the monkey was promenading next door, with a gulf between. In no case did he fail to recognise his master, but with gestures indicative of an evasive mind. In the course of yesterday some of the runaways came back of their own accord; but there are still a half-dozen loose. It doesn't seem worth while to send away all the little Savoyards at the national expense if we are to have monkeys in their room."

MORE GRANTISM.

The newspapers indicate that more men are trying to live by their wits than can do it honestly. They recite countless and varied incidents of petty swindling. Up the Hudson a man goes into Houses with a woful tale of sudden poverty, and asks for a loan on a gold ring. He would not permanently part with it on any account, as it is a hallowed keepsake, and he only wants a dollar until he can return and redeem it. He has thus disposed of hundreds of brass rings at a big profit. An operator in Connecticut starts lamp-shade stores as a cover for borrowing money, and then decamps. An Ohio knave sells cows of a supposed new breed to farmers, showing only fictitious photographs. He collects a small sum "to bind the bargain," and leaves the rest of the payment until the cows are delivered—which of course never happens. The old dodge fooling farmers into signing promissory notes, under the delusion that they are simply putting their names to an agreement of some kind relating to patent rights, and then selling the notes for collection, has been revived in western New York. And finally a seller of a new grease extractor in Buffalo cleans one of a pair of gloves "just to show how it works," and refuses to make the pair mates in cleanliness for less than ten cents.

VARIETIES.

AT Bordeaux, recently, three bottles of Medoc, of the vintage of 1793, were sold for 1800 francs, or about $120 a bottle.

A NEW ORLEANS paper offers the sentiment that: "George Washington—First in war, first in peace, and last in getting a monument."

DRY GOODS clerks have such a habit of asking: "Is there nothing else today?" that if a customer was to break his leg in the store they would probably put the inquiry to him.

A BILL has passed the Oregon Senate which provides that husbands and wives without children may be considered divorced by simply ceasing to live together.

WE are told that the smallest hair throws a shadow. And so it does. It throws a shadow over your appetite when you find it in your victuals.—[Norristown Herald.

A PARTY of Americans, including several ladies, recently made the ascent of Mount Popocatapeti in Mexico. The summit is about 18,000 feet above the level of the sea.

IT is proposed in Baltimore to limit the hours during which cattle may be driven through the streets to after 11 o'clock at night and before 6 in the morning.

BOSTON papers confess that Beecher is drawing smaller audiences than of yore, and attribute the fact to the high price of seats.

ACCORDING to an Auburn paper, they are going to put up in that city an addition to their seminary, "to accommodate eighty-six students 200 feet long."

LOUISE KELLOGG fastens her garters with $500 diamond clasps. Anna Dickinson snaps a pair of amethysts round her little calves, and the widow of Captain Jack ties up her old army socks with a pair of Shacknasty Jim's old suspenders.

SIR JULIUS BENEDICK, the composer, has recently been made Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph by the Emperor of Austria, and has also been decorated with the Orders of Wasa and the Italian Crown by the sovereigns of Italy and Sweden.

A SAD piece of domestic history comes from the town of Collinsville, Conn. The husband of a lady who was very ill committed suicide because he thought she could not recover. She is now getting well, but no one has dared to tell her of her husband's death, and she is informed that he is ill at Hartford and will soon return.

BRIDES are not making much this season in the way of wedding presents, and there is much indignation and grumbling in consequence. Not a Juliet thus far has received anything better than a bronze marble clock or a plated set of forks and spoons. "There is less inducement to marry now than ever," says the elegant Miss McFlimsy.

AMERICANS traveling in Europe will do well to ay old whistling in the presence of a Scotch Provost. A man named McWatt, who was guilty of this indiscretion the other day in the streets near where the Provost of Musselburgh was walking, was arrested by order of that functionary and locked up. The bailie ultimately discharged him with a caution that, in future, delinquents might not escape so easily.

AN energetic lady in Olwein, Iowa, laments her inability to vote. "Why, if I were a man," she said recently, "I'd go to the polls if I had to be laid on a feather bed, placed on a stone boat, and hauled by a blind ox with one leg broken, but I'd vote! But what's the use of talking? Men are men when they ain't swine, and can't be driven."

THE Kewaune, Wisconsin, Enterprise is informed that in consequence of the almost total failure of the crops in the town of Red River, sixty-two families have applied to the town authorities for relief, and that the same condition of affairs, to a greater or less degree, exists in Brussels, Gardner, Union and other towns.

MR. and Mrs. Daniel Bigelow died at Genesee Falls, N. Y., on Sunday, the 18th ult. They were each over 80 years of age, had lived together as husband and wife for over sixty years, raising a family of sixteen children—both died on the same day, only a few hours apart, of natural causes, and they were buried in the same grave

A NEW YORK dry goods house, whose stock was appraised to have been damaged to the extent of $3,000 by a fire which occurred over their stores recently, surprised the six insurance companies who had paid the loss, by sending them each a check for $398.78. A note accompanying the check stated that the goods had proved to have been less damaged than at first supposed, and that the firm owning them "could not consent to keep money about which any doubt might exist as to their being entitled to."

A WOMAN calling herself a spiritual medium gave an exhibition at Providence a few evenings since, and among other feats lifted a large piano with several persons seated on it. The audience were almost converted to a belief in her supernatural gifts, when a well-known citizen stepped upon the stage, and announcing that he had discovered, her secret, proceeded to repeat her "manifestations" one by one. He proved that the wonderful effects were attributable to purely physical causes, the medium being blessed with highly, developed muscles. The entertainment ended with more abruptness than elegance.

MLLE. HORTENSE SCHNEIDER, the Parisian Queen of the opera bouffe, was in her youth a working-girl, and the daughter of an humble tailor of Bordeaux. She is now, at about forty years of age, living in the style of a Sultana. Her diamonds are valued at over $200,000 and among her other jewels of fabulous cost is cited an emerald set of surpassing splendor. Her apartments are crowded with the most elegant and expensive furniture and objects *de vertu*. Bronzes and marbles and crystals and Sevres porcelain and Gobelin tapestry are scattered through her rooms in sumptuous profusion. Although the charm of youth is forever lost to Mlle. Schneider, she still has the handsomest arms and hands, the prettiest foot and the merriest blue eyes that flash and sparkle and entice behind the Parisian footlights.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, ... WM. SCHILLER
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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1874.

THE Commercial of yesterday morning advertises for 500,000 bailiffs, bummers and scoundrels. It appears to forget that the election is over and the occupation of such men is gone.

BLAINE declines being considered a candidate for U. S. Senator from Maine. He has entered for the Presidential race and will take his chances in that struggle. For all the good it will do him he might as well take a seat in the upper house, if he can. The Democracy intend occupying the White House for at least three terms.

UNDER Republican rule, the borough of York, Pa., paid of all its debt, numerous permanent improvements were made in the place, and the taxes were materially reduced. Less than a year ago—seven months, to be exact—the Democrats succeeded in electing the borough officers, and now the borough debt has grown to $25,000 and is still growing.—Ring Commercial.

For argument sake suppose we admit that all of the above is true, then what has that to do with the Pittsburgh Ring which our neighbor is always ready to defend? Will the Commercial deny that they have succeeded in piling up a debt of over twelve millions of dollars; doubled, trebled and quadrupled our taxes; raised the city valuation from $19,571,955 in 1873 to $176,147,744 in 1874; increased the taxes from $682,071 in 1873 to $2,931,[illegible] in 1874? The Commercial could find much better material nearer home where its readers are most interested, if it so desired.

THERE is a very great improvement in the financial condition of the country since the elections. Public confidence has recovered. Stocks and securities have steadily advanced, and there is a general disposition to enter in new business undertakings, and relay the system of cautious restraint which has prevented the expansion of business—N. Y. Graphic. (Grant.)

This is only a specimen of the same kind of articles that are making their appearance in all the Radical papers. But is it not very singular that for weeks immediately before the election these same Radical papers were predicting universal ruin as the result of Democratic victory. Well, there was a Democratic victory; ruin has not come upon us, but on the contrary the Radical papers admit that business already begins to brighten. This is all that can be expected, and all that should be asked.

THE RESULT OF HERO WORSHIP.

It is amusing to witness the amazement which sits upon the countenance of each "distinguished" Senator or contractor as they learn from the lips of President Grant that the recent earthquake in politics resulted from "loose and bad legislation", that Congress must mend its way if confidence is to be restored to the Republican organization. He will not admit that he is to be charged with any short comings or was the cause of the slightest discontent. His grasping nature, which seized a double salary, and a share in a hundred speculations, his reception of gifts whether of houses or lands whilst in office partaking of the nature of bribes, his emphatic indifference to his public duties and disregard for all the decencies of the Executive chair, his lounging through six months of the year away from Washington, his selections of near relations for important trusts and of others who had no claim to position other than his individual preferences, certainly deserves an important place in the general discontent.

An eastern journal strikes the center in explanation of this apparently singular conduct.

Over such a statement as this we may well imagine some of the "leading statesmen', and a great many thousands of the rank and file of the party rubbing their eyes in astonishment and wonder. Such absolute complacency and self-confidence has been rarely seen. We do not suppose that of the million or more who have set up theories regarding the late defeat one other man than the President of the United States has failed to include the President himself among the causes. There has been of course great difference of opinion as to the degree of responsibility and blame attaching to his personal character and political conduct, but not even his most ardent admirer or the most cringing sycophant in all the crowd that have crooked to him in the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning, will undertake to say that the Administration itself was not in some measure responsible for the overwhelming disasters of October and November. But this man alone in his eminence, and possibly assuming that his elevation gives him the largest and clearest view of the situation, looks over it all without a pang of regret at any act of his own, and apparently without the faintest suspicion that in all his administration there could have been any mistake. Was ever such stupendous blindness united with such monumental assurance and conceit?

Well may the disgusted leaders of the party exclaim, "Upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed that he hath grown so great?" Nor is the answer difficult. No one should know as well as they who have fed him full of flattery, and cringed and fawned upon and followed him, magnifying him into a statesman as well as hero applauding to the echo his lightest word, and when he spoke not, going off in maudlin rhapsodies over his wonderful reticence and his amazing gift of silence. These men have been his nurses and this is what they fed him; not with any spoon or from any nursing-bottle either, but from horse-troughs and by the bucketful. If Gen. Grant has come to believe in his own infallibility it is the fault of the leading statesmen of the Republican party who have in very large measure inflated him and made him what he is. Do they stand and wonder now when with the utmost calmness and imperturbability he looks them in the face and tells them the disaster is theirs, not his; that they are the sole causes of it, and that none of its responsibility is on his shoulders? What else could they expect? No other result could come from such training.

A BREAK IN THE CLOUDS.

The cloud of despondency that for nearly fifteen months has overshadowed the country, at last begins to lift. The sky is gradually brightening up, and in less than half a year more, there is every reason to believe that the great arteries of trade and commerce will once more pulsate and throb as they did a few years ago. The crash of 1873 came suddenly, and the fall was rapid. The rise must necessarily be gradual. We cannot suddenly regain what we suddenly lost. Patience, forbearance and faith are all that are now needed to bring us back our departed prosperity. The capitalist and the laborer must now make their interests mutual, or rather they must recognize the fact that they are mutual.

But the fact that we are confronted by a hard and trying Winter must not be ignored. No man can afford to quit work now. No class of laborers can afford to strike, simply because they have their employers at an advantage. A hundred skilled laborers may feel themselves able to go out. They may have money enough to remain idle for six months. But they must not forget that they will throw a thousand unskilled laborers out of employment when they go out. This thousand have no money laid by for a rainy day. They depend upon their day labor for their daily bread. Their skilled brethren should consider this fact. The principle upon which all Trade's Unions are organized is to help one another. Every artisan, either within or without one of these organizations should now apply the primal principle, and consider the fact that his hand while at work gives work to other fellow laborers, but that as soon as his hands are idle other hands must necessarily be idle.

Now it must be apparent to all laborers, skilled and unskilled, that they cannot afford to go into idleness at this juncture, just when trade promises to revive. Wages will necessarily come up as business revives. Such a thing will be perfectly natural. Now while we have said this as to laborers, we also desire to say to capitalists that it is their duty to give every man employment that they possibly can. It is well known that but little money is now to be made by manufacturers. But wherever a manufacturing establishment can be run without positive loss it should be done. It is better to let men earn their bread than to send them to the almshouse. All classes of community must unite in one determination, and that is to help one another.

There will be more or less suffering this winter, and our cities ought at once to take steps to alleviate it. Ward committees should be at once organize so that relief may be intelligently and effectively distributed. We have no new suggestions to make as to the best mode of doing this. It will occur to every one. When the people know that they are getting through "hard times," their generosity is apt to be quickened.

EXIT SHODDY.

Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm furnishes the Commercial with a very singular communication on the subject of the late election. Mrs. Swisshelm speaks as one having authority in the premises, having seen, as she claims, the Republican party in its cradle during four generations. Her reasoning is most excellent, but her conclusions are sadly at fault. Her idealized spirit of Republicanism is correct, but it never dwelt in the carcass of shoddy which she describes so graphically. With the advent of Radicalism began the reign of dry goods and trumpery. The spirit of Republicanism dwelling in the body of the Democracy put an end to the reign of shoddy at the late elections. Mrs. Swisshelm recognizes the agency that has done this thing, but she ascribes to it a wrong location.

We give the letter in another column, and it will be found to be "mighty interesting reading." With all due deference to Mrs. Swisshelm's ability, which we freely recognize, we must tell her that there is nothing new in what she writes. The words came from a new source, that is all. Any time during the past ten years, such language was called copperheadism. Poor old Horace Greeley was hounded to his grave two years ago for entertaining just such opinions as are expressed by Mrs. Swisshelm. Mr. Greeley recognized all the arguments used by Mrs. Swisshelm, against the longer continuance of the Radical party—not against the continuation of the real principles of Republicanism. Horace Greeley regarded the Democratic party as the only agency that was able to save Republicanism. He did not live to see it redeemed but he was not mistaken in his views.

OUR HOME KU KLUX.

Those people who believe that the government ought to interfere with the local police affairs of the States, should now begin to insist upon having the Federal army sent into Pennsylvania to put down lawlessness. In a single dispatch yesterday from Wilkesbarre, there is an account of something like a dozen murders or attempts at murder. Reports from other parts of the State show an unusual prevalence of lawlessness. We doubt whether there is a single Southern State where the law is so systematically violated as it is in parts of Pennsylvania.

Landaulet Williams could find some actual outrages in this State, but from the fact that the election is over, and Pennsylvania is not a desirable place to draw them from, we presume that he will not trouble himself in hunting them up. It is not necessary for us to repeat that we are opposed to Federal interference with local State governments. But at the same time we insist that the law shall be respected and lawlessness put down.

We have always insisted that the State governments of the South were responsible for all actual crime committed within their borders, and it was their exclusive duty to vindicate the law. The same is true as to this State. Governor Hartranft and his associates in the State government of Pennsylvania are responsible for all unusual violations of the law, unless they take some steps to prevent and punish crime. Those outrages in the vicinity of Wilkesbarre are as astounding as they are horrible. It is easy to understand how men's prejudices on the questions of race, politics or religion would lead them to commit violence. But it appears that those Wilkesbarre murders were committed because the murdered men chose to work instead of remaining idle.

We say in all seriousness that this condition of affairs is terrible. When here, in the State of Pennsylvania, men are foully murdered simply because they want to work, and are anxious to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, the times are truly out of joint. Among all the lies that Attorney-General Williams invented about Southern outrages, he never dreamed of anything half as strange as the truth here in the second State of the Union. The blood-thirsty spirit must be wiped out. The associations that admit to membership and defend such men as commit these murders ought not to exist and should not be permitted to exist. Concerning this matter there can be no two opinions.

The primary principles of Trades Unions are right and perfectly unobjectionable. They seek to secure mutual benefits and mutual protection. Thus far they are right and proper and commendable. But if they are turned into engines of oppression or instruments of murder, they become dangerous to the public interests and should be suppressed. We do not insinuate that any Trade Union authorizes the commission of a murder. But it is charged that in some cases the murderers were members of the society and were hidden and protected by it. If so, the society destroys its own usefulness and forfeits public respect and toleration.

We have before us a letter sent to Mayor Stokley, of Philadelphia, by a "Trade" Committee. We give it—remarkable orthography and all, as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, October, 14, 74.

"William Stokley, Dear Sir I write these few lines to you to inform you that whereas work is so scarce and we do not get proper pay for our labor and as it is against the law to beg Besides we are not of the beging class we are determined to have something to eat and as the Government has not don anything to help the working class of people Besides the Rail Rode Companys are the leading Parties of the Panic They Shall Be the first ones to suffer.

"At a meeting of the men that is out of employment held in West Philadelphia near the cross keys tavern on Friday night it was therefore

"Resolved that as the capitalist is oppressing the working Class of people and depriving them of a livelihood that we will form into gangs and by force take out flour and other provishons that is neded to sustain life and strenth.

"Resolved that we will destroy no property or do no Bodily injury to any one unless we are compeled to.

"Resolved that we will open rail rode depos and store houses and if they are too heavy garded we will go into market houses and Stores.

"Resolved that we will wait till the 25 of November 1874 so as to give Rail Rodes and shops and factories a chance to make a start and if not we will go ahead at all Hazards.

"Resolved to send a copy of these resotions to the Mayor of Philadelphia and urg him to communicate to the heads of rail rodes and Business Men to urge them to make start to give the poor a chance for their living and also to urg Land Lords to lower the rents.

"There was seven hundred men at the meating and they have sworn to protect one another at the risk of blood and their lives.

"This is the first and the last notice that I will give you.

"These Resolutions is signed by nearly 700 men and by the commity that was appointed to draw them up.

"Yours COMMITY."

The honest working men of the country have to suffer for just such scoundrels and miscreants. They stir up all troubles, inaugurate strikes and make their living off honest workingmen. The great masses of working men ought to begin to look at this matter properly. It is the idlers in the Unions, men who never work and who live off the treasury, who are most active in bringing about strikes and stop honest men from working. The idlers do not care under any circumstances. It is the workers who suffer, and their sufferings are the result of associating with them.

No sensible man would think for a moment that such a letter as the above will procure any man work. The whole thing is the production of a few idlers, and yet the thousands of honest workers must suffer in consequence.

CITY HALL.

Another session of the Committee to audit the accounts of the City Hall Commission, was held yesterday, the proceedings of which are given in full in another column. As the investigation proceeds, the affair grows more interesting to the tax payer and causes the blood of some of the members of the Ring to broil. We had some indications of this on yesterday, during the examination of Architect Kerr who is represented as being quite indignant over some questions asked him, and who admitted that there was one party who bid $5 25 a perch on the entire cellar stone work, but did not get the contract, because the architect tells us: "I would not have undertaken the superintendence of the work if he had been given the contract."

Further along Mr. Kerr claims to have measured the stone and brick work; says he has made a study of these matters for thirty years, and "don't expect business men to understand it." He also declares that he pays the biggest tax on the building, which must be heavy indeed if the twenty thousand dollars paid him for his services does not cover it.

Another meeting will be held on Friday morning. In the meantime if Mr. Kerr don't expect our business men to understand all about the stone work, they are sure not to misunderstand how much they have paid for the erection of that monument of Municipal folly and jobbery. Let the investigation proceed.

MINOR NOTES.

THE Democratic majority on joint ballot in the New York Legislature is 18.

THE Pulaski (Tenn.) jollifiers carried a monster spoon, in the bowl of which was a coffin labeled "Butler."

Two years ago Alabama gave Grant 10,828 majority; now she gives Houston 15,000 majority, a change of over 25,000 votes.

THERE will be six Congressmen in the next House named Williams. Three of them are Democrats and three Republicans.

A SOUTH CAROLINA paper estimates that 15,000 Democrats stayed away from the polls in that State on the 3d of November.

WITH Tilden and Allen as the leaders of the Democracy, the Lexington Gazette suggests Tilton and Beecher as the candidates on the other side.

THE Philadelphia Day of Monday says: Col. James Page is lying seriously ill at his residence, from a paralytic attack; and his brother, George W. Page, is also very ill.

A JOINT resolution has been introduced into the Vermont Legislature requesting Congress to pass an amendment to the Constitution, providing that no President shall serve for more than two terms.

THE people of Mississippi are now taxed three per cent, on all the property they own, and upon a high assessment, to obtain the means of supporting the band of thieves that have for some time past been depredating upon the State Treasury.

The Utica Observer publishes a letter from Governor Seymour thanking the press of both parties for the kindly mention of his name in connection with the United States Senatorship, but declaring that he prefers to do his duty as a citizen in the walks of private life.

Go back on the wings of imagination to such a year as 1860, says the Cincinnati Commercial, and think of the danger of being then denounced as a maniac for saying that in 1874 South Carolina would vote the Republican ticket and Massachusetts the Democratic.

SAYS the Vicksburg Herald: "A. Ames, of Massachusetts, temporarily located at Jackson as Governor of Mississippi, is a restless body. He spends most of his time between Jackson, the sea coast, and his Massachusetts home. He is off again, but where gone is doubtful."

SPEAKING about the length of time the Democratic party will remain in power, it is well to remember that John Van Buren once said it always remained in power long enough to pay the debts of its predecessor. In this case then it has a long lease of power before it.

NEW ORLEANS Republican: "An advertisement is published by a Democratic committee—Messrs. Ed. Flood, Paul Waterman and H. J. Rivet—calling on all colored men who have been persecuted on account of their political views to report the facts at parish committee head quarters."

THE Democrats of Wisconsin are not so anxious to defeat Senator Carpenter that they will consent to unite with the anti-Carpenter Republicans in favor of ex-Gov. Washburn. They claim that both gentlemen are equally distasteful to them, and they will not help elect either. They are willing, however, to favor any Republican of liberal and progressive sentiments.

A DEMOCRATIC (negro) Congressman from South Carolina may be offset by a Republican (white) Congressman from Kentucky, and the one surprise is not greater than the other. The mountains of Kentucky have been heard from, and it appears that John D. White (Republican) has been elected in the Nith District, instead of Harrison Cockrille (Democrat), whose name was assumed to be entitled to a place in Congressional lists.

THE elections teach a significant lesson which politicians would do well to lay to heart; they teach that it is the independent Christian men who really hold the control. It was these men who voted the Democratic ticket in over twenty States, not because they were Democrats themselves, or that they cared a straw for the party, but because they were wearied and sick of the disturbance and corruption and imbecility and oppressions of the past ten years.—Christian at Work.

THE State of Nevada will be represented in the next Congress by the two richest Senators of the country, Jones and the newly elected member, William Sharon, who will succeed Stewart of Emma mine celebrity. Jones' income is reputed to be over $2,000,000 annually, and it is thought that Sharon's even exceeds this amount. Ten years since Jones was a poor man in San Francisco, but by his skillful operations in mining matters he became immensely rich in a brief period.

GOVERNOR-ELECT GASTON, of Massachusetts, received many congratulations upon his election; among them the following from colored Democrats of Arkansas:

As colored members of the great Democratic party we congratulate you and your State upon its emancipation from Radicalism. We greet you.

J. SIMMONS,
JAMES THOMPSON,
ALBERT DALY,
PETER NOWLIN,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.

THE next House of Representatives which will be Democratic by a large majority have the following offices to fill: General clerkships 24, library of the house 3, document room 27, sergeant-at-arms' office 4, door-keepers 4, House post-office 10, committee clerkships 29, official reporters 5, total 106. Then there are thirteen men employed in the general library of Congress, but their appointments must be concurred in by the Senate. But giving the House seven of these it makes a grand total of 113.

IT is announced that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have, owing to the general depression in business, commenced retrenching their expenses. Orders have been issued to the various superintendents of the New Jersey divisions to discharge all hands on new constructions and to reduce the track gangs from twelve to seven men. A reduction is also to be made in the bridge repairers. The working time is to be cut down from ten to nine hours and the pay from fourteen to twelve cents per hour. The indications are that there will be a general reduction of the working forces in all the departments.

GEN. JOHN F. FARNSWORTH, who came within a very few votes of defeating Congressman Hurlburt in the IVth Illinois District at the recent election, has addressed a public card to his supporters, in which he says: "My defeat in nowise lessens my appreciation of their friendship but rather increases it, for I realize that the immense majority of two years ago which we attacked (and reduced more than 9,000 presented a discouraging prospect, as well as a severe test of their friendship for me personally, and their attachment to the principles which my candidacy represented."

GOVERNOR LESLIE, of Kentucky, in his Thanksgiving proclamation gives the following good reasons why the people should all be duly thankful. He says:

"We continue to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty with increased confidence that they will be transmitted, unimpaired, to those who shall come after us. A spirit of true fraternity is evidently fast effacing, not only in our Commonwealth but throughout our common country, the bitter memories and passions of the past. Such a restored feeling of brotherhood, inspiring a genuine love of country, gives us assurance, amid all the strife and conflict of opinions, of the security of our constitutional liberty, the perpetuity of the Union and the stability of the Republic."

HON. CHAS. R. BUCKALEW addressed a meeting of the Democracy at Frankford Philadelphia, on Monday evening. Among other things he said:

Then the birds of prey from the North had settled South and plunged their beaks into the Southern treasures till they became plethoric with public plunder. He thought the condemnation just, and it was good the evils which had existed had come to an end. Another thing to be condemned was the municipal government by Rings. Look at Allegheny! Did you ever hear of such a battle as Pittsburgh fought? The people there had taken the fight in their own hands against the Rings, and he thought he saw the same thing here. The Constitutional Convention had allowed Philadelphia to create a debt equal to 13 per cent. on the assessed value of taxable property. But beyond this Philadelphia in the future cannot go. Soon there will be taken from them by Constitutional restrictions what were the Republican sinews of war.

THE Carlisle, (Ky.,) Mercury, speaking of the late victories, says: "If the Democratic party will now address itself earnestly to the unearthing of the rascalities which have been committed; to the reforms demanded in every department of government, to the restoration of the rights of the States, to the economical management of our system of government, then it will meet the just demands of the people. If it will keep its garments unspotted from the corruption which have abounded everywhere, and avoid the lures to dishonesty and self-seeking which power presents, it will serve to perpetuate its dominion for years to come. And if its policy shall be conservative and liberal, unfettered by the weight of "dead issues," and as broad as the demands of the living present, it will attract hosts of new friends, who will hail its future triumphs with delight."

THE TRUE MEANING.

[Buffalo Courier—Dem.]

After the Democratic roosters have crowed and the boys have had their well-earned hurrah it is proper to inquire calmly the meaning of the tremendous revolution which almost in a day has changed the political complexion of the country. In our opinion there can be no mistake about it. It is a popular verdict of condemnation passed upon the blunders, corruption, profligacy, and crimes of the Republican party, and especially upon the record of Grant's administration of the national Government. The people grew tired of each day's report of wrong doing, and the consequences of misgovernment becoming apparent at last in the altered material condition of the country, they demanded "a change" and voted for it. Perhaps a majority of those who thus contributed to turn the balance in favor of the Democracy did so without any brilliant expectations of improvement to come thereby. They voted as they did, not because they admired or trusted the Democratic party, but because they determined to condemn the Republican. Indeed it is pretty certain that if our party had been wisely led and had been as pure in its practices and as true to its professions as it should have been the revolution of Tuesday would have taken place years ago. The faults and failures of our opponents, rather than our own virtues, have at last wrought the change which has impended so long. The vote of Tuesday we understand to have been a vote of confidence to the Democratic party simply to the extent of the country being willing to give it a new trial. It has now to go forward and earn the good opinion of the people.

CONGRESS.

THE FULL OFFICIAL VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR MEMBERS OF THE FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Below we present the full official vote of the State for Representatives in the Forty-fourth Congress, giving the vote by districts, with the majority and the aggregate vote in each:

Dist.	Candidates.	Vote.	Maj.
1	*Chap. Freeman, R	9,637	†1,667 R
	Thos. B. Florence, D	7,970	
	D. Bransom, Ind., R	2,370	
	Aggregate	19,977	
2	*Chas O'Neill, R	11,692	2,032 R
	Benjamin Rush, D	9,660	
	Aggregate	21,352	
3	D. F. Houston, R	7,060	
	*S. J. Randall, D	9,703	2,624 D
	Scattering	19	
	Aggregate	16,782	
4	*W. D. Kelley, R	12,436	3,387 R
	Wm. V. McGrath, D	9,049	
	Aggregate	21,485	
5	Alfred C. Harmer, R	9,995	
	Leonard Meyers, R	7,579	
	*John Robbins, D	10,228	†1,133 D
	Aggregate	26,902	
6	*Wash. Townsend, R	9,485	2,569 R
	J. Larkin Forwood, D	6,916	
	Aggregate	16,491	
7	*Alan Wood, Jr., R	12,630	970 R
	Ephraham L. Acker, D	11,432	
	H. A. Hunsicker, T	223	
	Scattering	5	
	Aggregate	24,290	
8	Chas. B. McKnight, R	5,329	
	*Heister Clymer, D	10,358	5,019 D
	Aggregate	15,697	
9	*A. Herr Smith, R	10,505	4,285 R
	William Patton, D	6,220	
	Aggregate	16,725	
10	William H. Blumer, R	644	
	*William Mutchler, D	13,732	7,550 D
	Samuel V.B. Kachline, Ind., D	5,538	
	"No nomination" (Rep. votes in Lehigh Co..	1,142	
	Aggregate	21,056	
11	Alexander W. Butler, R	5,846	
	*Frank D. Collins, D	12,037	6,925 D
	Scattering	166	
	Aggregate	18,949	
12	*Winthrop W. Ketchum, R	7,392	227 R
	Hendrick B. Wright, D	7,165	
	Aggregate	14,557	
13	Theodore Garretson, R	8,056	
	*James B. Reilly, D	8,690	400 D
	W. M. Randall, In. D	144	
	Aggregate	16,806	
14	*John B. Packer, R	12,528	2,855 R
	Wm. M. Breslin, D	9,673	
	Aggregate	22,501	
15	Bartholo. Laporte, R	12,046	
	*Joseph Powell, D	12,167	121 D
	Aggregate	24,213	
16	*Sobieski Ross, R	10,660	1,329 R
	Henry W. Earley, D	9,331	
	Aggregate	19,991	
17	Samuel S. Blair, R	10,580	
	*John Reilly, D	11,727	1,147 D
	Aggregate	22,307	
18	Langhorn Wistar, R	11,781	
	*Wm. S. Stenger, D	12,804	1,023 D
	Aggregate	24,585	
19	Hiram S. McNair, R	7,230	
	William McConkey, R	2,984	
	*Levi Maish, D	14,534	4,320 D
	Aggregate	24,748	
20	C. T. Alexander, Ind. D	8,677	
	*Louis A Mackey, D	12,140	3,463 D
	Aggregate	20,817	
21	And. Stewart, Jr., R	8,854	
	*Jacob Turney, D	12,065	3,211 D
	Aggregate	20,999	
22	Jas. S. Negley, R	7,777	
	*Jas. H. Hopkins, D	10,091	2,101 D
	Thos. Howard, Ind. R	213	
	Aggregate	18,081	
23	Thos. M. Bayne, R	4,996	
	*Alex. G. Cochran, D	5,206	†210 D
	S. A. Purviance, Ind R	2,003	
	Aggregate	12,255	
24	*John W. Wallace, R	9,347	809 R
	George W. Miller, D	8,538	
	Aggregate	17,885	
25	Harry White, R	11,109	
	*George A. Jenks, D	11,627	518 D
	Aggregate	22,736	
26	J. G. White, R	12,738	
	*James Sheakley, D	12,821	83 D
	Aggregate	25,559	
27	Carlton B. Curtis, R	10,374	
	*A. G. Egbert, D	10,385	11 D
	Aggregate	20,759	

*Members elected.
†Pluralities only.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

ALL the iron works in Danville are now in operation, for the first time in eighteen months.

George Sweeny stabbed Joe Palmer, colored, at Franklin, one night recently. The probability is that Palmer will die.

Clearfield has been annoyed by a gang of burglars for some weeks, and the citizens talk of forming a vigilance committee.

Mr. Alex Skelly, of Wilmore, Cambria county, has been appointed Solicitor of Transportation on the Texas Pacific Railroad.

REV. FATHER O'BRIEN, formerly of St Andrew's Catholic Church, Manchester died at Gallitzin, Cambria county on Sunday morning; and was buried on Wednesday,

THE tanning trade in this State represents a capital of $12,000,000. There are 800 tanneries employing 5,000 hands, and producing annually $2,000,000 worth of leather.

A STUMP of a tree was found five feet below the surface of a slate foundation, in East Hanover township, Lebanon county, by the workmen on the South Mountain Railroad.

A young man named John Dean was accidentally shot by Edward Hostetter one night last week, at Woodwards X Roads, Fayette county, while fooling with a revolver. Dean's recovery is doubtful.

THE machine shops of the Bethlehem, Iron Company are running day and night at present with a double shift of hands, who change off morning and evening. The steel works are in full running order.

Maj. George Robinson, of Perry county, a soldier of the war of 1812, voted for Simon Snyder for Governor in 1814, and has voted the Democratic ticket at every election since, not failing to be at the polls on the 3d inst.

A woman named Mitchell, wife of Mr. John Mitchell, of Cumru township, Berks county, recently vomited from her stomach a live, black lizard, measuring four inches in length. This is the third lizard the lady has vomited, according to the Reading Gazette.

While returning from church one night last week, a crowd of about a dozen men fell to beating each other in a most disgraceful and horrible manner, at Farmington, Clarion county. Several of the party had all the sanctity pounded out of them, and will bear the scars on their mortal bodies for years.

Benjamin Reese fell over a high bluff opposite the Pa. R. R. freight depot at Johnstown, on Sunday evening last, alighting on the railroad track, twenty feet below, and, singular to say, escaped with a few severe contusions, which will not keep him off his "forked ends" very long.

One night last week an explosion occurred at Kear's colliery, near Minersville, Schuylkill county, and two miners named John Curran and Lewis Burns were instantly killed. A young man named Patrick Hughes was also badly bruised and his recovery is doubtful. Curran leaves a wife and twelve children. Burns was a young man.

CHRISTIAN RITTER, of Reading, died a day or two ago, aged ninety-five. The Eagle says; He conversed rationally fifteen minutes before he breathed his last. He was conscious that death was approaching, and he remarked that he desired to have it stated in his obituary notice that he polled his last democratic vote on Thursday November 3rd inst.

RIVER DISASTER.

Sinking of the Steamer Empire.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—The regular lower coast packet Empire, Captain Jeanfrau, sunk to her texas about four o'clock this morning, at her landing at the foot of Conti street.

The Empire arrived about half past twelve o'clock this morning, heavily loaded with sugar, molasses, rice, &c. Several passengers left the boat upon its arrival, otherwise the loss of life would have been very large. As it is, fourteen passengers and many of the crew are believed to have been drowned. Five bodies were recovered, including the Captain's eldest daughter, about seventeen years of age, and Mr. Frisbie, a well known plantation engineer. Captain Jeanfrau lost four children and saved his wife and baby, who, with him, were sleeping in the texas.

STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.

Captain Jeanfrau states that the Empire had only a fair cargo and was not overloaded; that the guards were well above water at the time of sinking; he was awakened by a great noise and confusion; caught one of his children and swam with it to shore; saw his wife standing on deck with her baby in her arms; as the boat went down she clung to the wheel house of Bradish Johnson which stood along side, but a violent shock wrenched from her grasp her child who fell in the water and was drowned.

THE MATE'S STATEMENT.

John Dubbin says: Am mate of the Empire; we arrived last night about twelve o'clock and tied up; went to my room and almost immediately went to sleep; between four and five o'clock heard a tremendous crash; thinking we had been run into rushed on deck; seeing she was sinking, shouted for everybody to get life preservers; rushed along forward shouting to wake all I could intending to run into the cabin, when the boat, almost in a second's time seemed to sink, and I was thrown into the water; I swam until I could catch hold of something and save myself.

STATEMENT OF THE PILOT.

Eugene Durabe, pilot, says: When the boat sank I was in my bed; heard a crash and thought we were run into; I was thrown into the water; I think the boat broke in two, she sank so suddenly.

Five bodies have been found. The number of the lost is uncertain, as no one is positive of the number who left the boat immediately upon her arrival here.

The Empire was built at Algiers about three years ago, and was owned by the Empire Parish Packet Company, and was valued at about $30,000. She had on board about 169 hogsheads of sugar, besides a large number of barrels of molasses and a quantity of rice.

The boat is said to be insured for $15,000.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Captain Jeanfrau states that his best knowledge is that the Empire had 169 hogsheads of sugar, seventy-nine barrels of molasses, two hundred and thirty-eight barrels of rice and seven hundred and eighty-five sacks of rice. He says the boat did not break in two, but went down stiff and solid; can't account for the sinking as she was not overloaded and there was no unusual water anywhere when he retired at night; cannot tell how many passengers there were, as the books are in the safe in the clerk's room;

NUMBER OF THE LOST.

think there were about thirty-five lost; four of his children—Fanny, seventeen years of age, Johnny, twelve years, Ada, eight years and Walter seven months. He is overwhelmed with grief and can scarcely realize the sorrows of last night. The bodies of Fanny and Walter and Mr. Frisbee, engineer of Magnolia plantation and two children of Mr. Kemple have been recovered. The boat and cargo are partially insured in city offices. The Bell boat Osage will attempt to raise the wreck to-morrow, when the bodies of the drowned persons will probably be recovered.

LIST OF THE MISSING.

Following are the names, as far as known, of missing and believed to be lost: Henry Jackson, Numa Roberts, carpenter; William Green, engineer; Mr. Maddox, Bellair Plantation; Outsine Bare, of Buras; Mr. and Mrs. Kemper and two children; Mrs. Joseph Martin, Point La Hache; Mrs. Mazeille, Union Plantation; Rose St. John, stewardess; Charles Williams, pantry keeper; Charles Ward and John Williams cook boys.

WILKESBARRE.

A Reign of Lawlessness.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., November 17.—The reign of lawlessness in the coal regions appears to be continually growing worse, caused perhaps by the fact that most of the perpetrators of assaults and murders escape capture and punishment. At Carbondale, on Saturday night or Sunday morning last, two men were murdered and three severely assaulted one of whom will probably die.

A MINER FOUND WITH HIS HEAD FROZEN TO THE GROUND.

Patrick Padden, a miner at Coalbrook colliery, was found upon Dundof street, of that city, on Saturday morning, with two bullet holes in his head and badly pounded about the body. His head was frozen to the ground, the hair having dragged in a pool of blood and water which had congealed. He was not quite dead when found, but expired in the afternoon. He had quarreled with some parties on Saturday afternoon.

Michael McNally was found dead the same morning on the railroad bridge near Lookout, in the same city. He was about twenty years of age. The body has evidently been put there. Michael Begland was found about the same time, with his throat cut. He was dressed in an old suit of miner's clothing. When last seen, on Saturday night, he had on a suit of good clothes. He is still alive, and probably will recover.

A boss at Erie Breaker was waylaid on Saturday night and had his arm broken, and received other injuries, but escaped with his life. His name has not been ascertained.

A MAN FOUND SUSPENDED TO A BEAM.

About two miles below the city at Carbondale mines, a man whose name is not yet known, was found nailed to a beam in a lonely and unfrequented place. Strong nails were driven through his coat at the wrist and his pantaloons at the ankles and in this position he was undoubtedly left to die, but by a mere accident was found and released.

At Scranton, on Sunday morning, a newsboy found the body of Michael Kearney lying at the foot of a steep embankment. He was dead and had evidently been thrown there. There were no arrests.

THE Harrisburg Patriot says: Among the teachers in attendance at the institute was a young man aged about twenty years, who is six feet five inches tall. He informed us that his father is the same height and that an uncle goes two inches better. The young man further stated that his father and his father's seven brothers measure in the aggregate over fifty feet. This family of giants reside in East Hanover, this county.

ARKANSAS.

The Conspiracy—The Would-Be-Governor Still Non Est.

LITTLE ROCK, November 16.—Capt. John G. Price, of the Republican, who was arrested on Saturday, charged with conspiracy with V. V. Smith and Edward Wheeler, to overturn the State government, was brought before Judge Clendennin at the Chambers this morning. After hearing the testimony the Judge discharged Price, on the ground that, while the evidence showed a conspiracy, it did not sufficiently convict Price with it to hold him. The Sheriff returned his writ, stating that he had been unable to find Smith or Wheeler. Doubts exist in the minds of many as to whether Smith or Wheeler are in the city.

Governor Garland this morning sent a communication to the General Assembly, calling attention to the conspiracy, and stating what action he had taken. He asked also that the law might be so amended that he could offer a larger reward than $200 for the arrest of Smith and Wheeler.

A joint resolution was introduced approving the Governor's course, and pledging the Assembly to stand by the Executive. The matter will be finally acted on to-morrow. The most perfect quiet and peace prevails here. If Smith has any adherents here, they do not make themselves known.

BOTH SIDES OF THE CONTEST PRESENTED.

CHICAGO, November 16.—The Evening Post and Mail have special despatches from Little Rock from Governor Garland and Lieutenant Governor Smith, in which each presents his own side of the contest. Smith says, the President will hear the case to-morrow and thinks he will be recognized. Garland says, the Legislature is at work under that Constitution and the people acquiesce in and cordially support the Government, and I intend to enforce it against all in the State who try to overturn and usurp it, to the utmost of my capacity. Come down and see what a splendid government we have. All is peace and quiet except a half dozen people who are trying to create a disturbance and I am trying to find them with warrants to bring them to punishment. The main ones are secreted and cannot as yet be found.

GREAT INDIGNATION AGAINST SMITH.

Another special says that the number of militia are increasing and that undoubtedly, if Smith is captured he will be assassinated.

SMITH'S ADHERENTS ARMING.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—Telegrams from Republicans, received to-day from various parts of Arkansas, represent that Smith's adherents continue arming, and show a determination to maintain their position. Smith's government will be organized either at Helena or Pine Bluff, where the Republican element largely preponderates. The Garland Government has made at least 100 arrests thus far, including the editors of a Republican newspaper, on a charge of treason to the State.

The election of members of the Legislature under the Garland government, at which no Republicans voted, took place on October 13th, and the election under the Smith government, in accordance with the old Constitution, at which no Democrats voted, took place early in November.

The President and Attorney General had a conference to-day on Arkansas affairs. Attorney General Williams, in a conversation this morning, stated that nothing would be done before to-morrow, when the Cabinet meets.

THE EXCITEMENT INCREASING—MANY PERSONS ARRESTED FOR TREASON.

The following despatch was received here to-night by Senator Dorsey from Henry M. Cooper, Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Arkansas:

LITTLE ROCK, November 16.

The excitement throughout the State is increasing. White Leaguers are patrolling interior towns and visiting plantations, causing the greatest consternation among the colored people and in many instances inflicting punishment. Many editors of Republican papers have been arrested without warrant and put in prison, charged with treason and bail refused. Republicans are still organizing for self-defence, and can protect themselves in large towns and thickly settled neighborhoods. They unanimously sustain Governor Smith. The people do not sustain Garland. We hope for relief from Washington. If we cannot get that we must fight it out.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., November 16.—The press dispatches from Washington reporting a large assemblage of adherents of Smith and hundreds of arrests by Garland are untrue. Only one arrest was made so far, that of Price of the Republican, and he was discharged to-day. The most perfect order prevails throughout the State, and there is no talk about Smith establishing a government at Pine Bluff, Helena or elsewhere. He is still hid.

LITTLE ROCK, November 17.—The Senate to-day passed the joint resolution commending the prompt action of Gov. Garland in the Smith matter. A bill was also introduced and passed to a third reading, authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of parties charged with conspiring for the overthrow of the government and other crimes of a like character. The same quiet which has prevailed since Smith's proclamation was made to the public still prevails. Nothing has yet been heard of Smith nor has there been any demonstration in his behalf by anybody in any part of the State.

Judge Poland, of the Congressional Investigating Committee, left for Washington this evening. Judge Ward of the Committee remains here. It is reported here that Judge Poland was summoned to Washington by the Attorney General. The General Assembly has passed a resolution of thanks to Governor Baxter for his course during the past two years.

ALL QUIET THROUGH THE STATE.

Governor Garland received the following dispatch to-night:

HELENA, November 17.

To Governor A. H. Garland:

The dispatch from Little Rock stating that troops are being raised here to support Smith is false. Everything is perfectly quiet.

(Signed) H. B. ROBINSON, Sheriff.

Robinson is a colored man and was elected under the new constitution by the Republicans of Phillips county. In no locality in the State are there any disturbances or any attempt to organize men in the interest of Smith.

THE GOVERNOR FORWARDS A DISPATCH TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—Governor Garland sent the following telegram to his counsel in Washington, dated yesterday:

LITTLE ROCK, November 17.

All is peace and quiet here; perfectly so. I will have no collision unless it be forced upon me by resisting process of the law or attacking me. All classes of people, all parties are supporting me, and I cannot find Smith and his party to arrest them with warrants, and no one knows where they are.

Another telegram from Garland, dated to-day, says: "Only one arrest has been made, Price, and on examination he was discharged. The guilty ones, Smith and Wheeler, are fugitives, and cannot be found. All is quiet and the government is moving on admirably."

THE OTHER SIDE—BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

The following from the editor of the Republican, a paper at Little Rock, was received here to-night by Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas:

LITTLE ROCK, November 17.

The Republicans are waiting patiently for some definite action by the Federal authorities at Washington. They can protect themselves if forced to do so. They have always been loyal and obedient to the mandates of higher authorities. The Federal Government sustained Baxter in his conflict with Brooks, and by that means alone Garland and his mob of white leaguers obtained possession of the State. Courts and all, and they at once commenced a regular system of murders, intimidations and other fearful crimes which is resulting in all the horrors of civil war. Business throughout the State is almost entirely suspended, and White Leaguers militia roam at large. If we are to fight we wish to know. The earlier the matter is settled the better it will be for all.

THE SOUTH.

LOUISIANA.

MORE ELECTION OFFICERS ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

NEW ORLEANS, November 16.—N. Underwood, Supervisor of Registration, and Cohen, Clerk of the Court of St. James Parish, were arrested to-day by Deputy United States Marshal Flood, charged with being engaged in altering election returns. In the room where the parties were arrested, on Rampart street, a quantity of tally sheets, statements of votes, several thousand Republican tickets and the Seal of St. James Parish were found. Commissioner Craig bound the parties in $1,000 each to appear. Underwood and Cohen both assert that the only purpose in view was to make out copies of return to file with the Clerk of the Court of the Parish as required by law.

The woman in whose house Underwood and Cohen were arrested states that six persons worked there all night for four nights. The Conservatives believe that they were making up returns for the Parishes that were not promptly reported. The returns from St. James and several other Parishes have not yet been delivered to the Return Board.

The Republicans say that the St. James parish election returns were probably being arranged to elect Bovee to the Senate, instead of his opponent, both Republicans. Bovee was formerly Secretary of State. It is known he was engaged with others in the house where Underwood & Co. were arrested, but he had finished his part of the business and returned home. All those engaged in the transaction will be arrested to-morrow, including Bovee.

Hon. W. B. Spencer, candidate for Congress, from the Fifth district, at a recent election says he was elected, and whether the Returning Board counts him in or out he will appear before Congress and demand his seat.

Gen. Emory has issued an order for the removal of troops from the State House at nine o'clock to-morrow morning. It is generally believed here that this move is made in pursuant to orders from Washington.

LONGSTREET'S PLACE FILLED.

John M. Sandigel was to-day elected member of the Returning Board, Vice Longstreet resigned. The board is progressing slowly in the count and have reached the ninth poll in the Second ward of the city. In most of the poll return, the board find something informal as regards certification upon which discussions arise. Members of the board seem to be strict constructionists as to the application of the election law. The Conservatives charge that supervisors have intentionally failed in many cases to properly certify.

BAYOU SERA, November 16.—The Sabine passed down to-day with the Natchitoches prisoners on board.

MINDEN, November 16.—New arrests are being made daily. It is dangerous to come to Coushatta.

ALABAMA.

OPENING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

MONTGOMERY, November 16.—The Legislature met to-day.

Mr. Anderson, of Mobile, Democrat, was elected speaker of the House. The Democrats have sixty-four and the Radicals thirty-six members. The vote will probably be counted for State officers on Friday.

FLORIDA.

STUPENDOUS FRAUDS ATTEMPTED BY THE RADICALS.

BAGDAD, November 16.—We have gotten through with three days excitement on account of frauds attempted by the Canvassing Board of Election Returns. They made returns giving the Radical candidates for the Legislature a majority of two votes. The citizens of Milton and the adjoining county rose in arms and demanded a recanvass, which resulted in giving the Conservative candidate 121 majority. All business was suspended for three days. Everything is quiet now.

NORTH CAROLINA.

SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Novembers 14—The Legislature met to-day and organized. Col. R. F. Winfield was elected President of the Senate. This virtually makes him Lieutenant Governor of the State, owing to the death of Governor Caldwell. John L. Robinson was elected Speaker of the House. The House stands eighty-four Democrats thirty-four Republicans and two Independents. The Senate thirty-eight Democrats and twelve Republicans.

KENTUCKY.

ELECTION RETURNS.

LOUISVILLE, November 16.—Returns from the Ninth District of Kentucky, which is situated in the mountains, come in very slowly. Enough has been received to insure the election of J. D. White, Republican candidate for Congress, by about 500 majority; the remaining nine Democratic candidates have been elected by majorities ranging from one hundred to seven thousand.

GERMANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, November 18.—In the Reichstag to-day, there was a two hours' discussion on standing orders, at the conclusion of which, action was taken contrary to the views of the presiding officer, Herr Forkenbeck. The latter immediately resigned the presidency. The act produced a decided sensation. A new president will be chosen to-morrow.

The Bank bill was subsequently taken up, and after a debate of six hours, was referred to the committee by a vote of 158 to 127. The result is regarded as equivalent to a defeat of the government.

Prince Gortschakoff has discussed with Emperor William and Prince Bismarck proposals for a revision of the Russo German customs regulations for the benefit of commerce and international intercourse. Prince Gortschakoff explained similar arrangements which had been made with Austria.

FRANCE.

AN ATTACK ON DISRAELI.

PARIS, November 18.—The Journal des Debats publishes a violent editorial attack upon Mr. Disraeli for his disclaimer that his recent Guildhall speech referred to Von Arnim case. The Debats says Disraeli has simply apologized to Prince Bismarck for his offensive utterance. The article concludes as follows: It is apparent from this incident of Disraeli's apology that England in her turn has been invaded. The Prime Minister can no longer speak without submitting to censure from Berlin.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

In the Ross riot case, Michael Kautz, A. B. Heleher, Joseph Lofink, Sr., Joseph Lofink, Jr., and John Lofink were convicted. The balance were acquitted.

Gustave Schultz, of Braddock's, was acquitted on three indictments for illegal liquor selling, and the costs were assessed upon the county. George Hunter, prosecutor.

A. J. Windstein, charged by James W. Hamilton with selling liquor on Sunday, plead nolle centendere.

G. L. Smith was convicted of selling liquor without license, and acquitted of a charge of selling the some on Sunday. Clem. Kreuter, prosecutor.

Frederick Gedekoh plead guilty to selling liquor on Sunday. James W. Hamilton, prosecutor. He was allowed a nolle pros. on a charge of selling without license.

George H. Richmond was convicted of the larceny of a set of harness, overcoat, silver spoon and a promissory note for five dollars. He wrs sentenced to the Workhouse for two years.

Andrew Hempe, charged with keeping a ferocious dog, was acquitted but directed to pay one-third of the costs, the prosecutor, Henry Wolf, to pay the balance.

The case of Frank Blessing, charged with selling liquor on election day, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The oil case of Bonsall vs. Byers & Co. is still on trial.

W. A. McClurg vs. Lacock & Cole; an action for rent for Academy of Music. Verdict for the defendants.

Isaac Dehaven vs John L. Knox, an action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $8 33.

Margaret Thieken et al. vs. Frank S. Hogel et al. Action to recover on an alleged contract for sale of goods. On trial.

Hannah Schelt filed a petition for the right to secure her separate earnings. Ordered to be filed and recorded.

ner.

District Court—Judge White.

The case of the owners of the steamer "Fulton" vs. the owners of the "Charles Brown," is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

James W. Porter, bankrupt, Fayette county. On petition of W. K. Gallagher, assignee, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate divested of all liens and incumbrances.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The jury in the case of D. D. Williams, cashier of the National Bank of Connellsville, after a consultation of some three hours returned a verdict of guilty on the first count of the indictment, embezzlement.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. John McKinley, indicted for passing a counterfeit five dollar note in May, 1873, in the oil regions. On trial.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood Williams, Mercur and Gordon.

The following decisions were rendered in this court.

D. S. H. Gilmore vs. Calvin Adams, with notice to R. B. Carnahan, garnishee. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Krugh vs. the Lycoming Fire Insurance Company. Error to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Arnold Hertz et al., the Pittsburgh Petroleum Company vs. Robert D. Clark. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Appeal of the Allegheny County Home on petition of the guardians of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh. Proceedings affirmed with costs.

In re. private road in Kilbuck township. Certiorari to the Quarter Sessions Court of Allegheny county. Proceedings of the lower court set aside.

Payne, administratrix vs. Patterson's administrators. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Adams vs the Pittsburgh Insurance Company. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and a venire facias de novo awarded.

William McElhinney, et al., vs. John Hope, et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

The City Insurance Company vs. Sophia Zoller. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Kenney vs. Altvater et al., for use of Marks. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and venire facias de novo awarded. Opinion by Justice Mercur. Justice Sharswood dissents.

N. P. Bigley vs. Reed & Gilchrist, and J. Bigley vs. same. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Robert Middleton vs. Wm Beardell, et al. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Anna Maria Buettner vs. John T. Buettner. Appeal from the decree of the District Court of Allegheny county. Decree affirmed.

THE COLUMBIA CONDUIT CASE.

The Columbia Conduit Company vs. the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Appeal; certiorari and writ of error to the District Court of Allegheny county.

In the main we are content to affirm the decree dismissing the petition and bond of the plaintiff on the opinion of the learned judge below. It is proper, however, to limit this statement, in order not to be committed to the entire extent of the opinion.

We do not decide the question, but may say that the jurisdiction of the District Court is doubtful. The act of May 5, 1852, pamplet laws, 611, under which jurisdiction is claimed, enumerates the different kind of cases relating to the ascertainment of damages, in which jurisdiction is given, and the case of a pipe line company is not one; indeed, could not be, for it was then unknown. The concluding sentence, extending the jurisdiction to all acts of Assembly, passed or to be passed, relating to "said subjects," appearing to confine the subjects of future legislation to the enumerated kinds. Under the act of 29th of April, 1874, pamphlet laws 73, the jurisdiction is given to the Common Pleas, Section 41, page 104. It may be a question whether this express enactment is not inconsistent with a transfer of jurisdiction by force of the prior act of 1850. The question, however, is left for further examination if it should arise hereafter.

We find no authority for an appeal or writ of error in this case to the Supreme Court. In analagous legislation an appeal is given to the Court of Common Pleas and a trial by jury, from which a writ of error may be taken as in other cases of trial before a jury but we find nothing to extend this writ to a case where no jury trial has been had. As a consequence, the proceedings being statutory and out of the course of the common law, a certiorari only lies to bring up the record proper, and this places before us no errors outside of the record, Pennsylvania Railroad vs. Lutheran Congregation 3, P. F. Smith, 445. The opinion of the Court not being brought up by a bill of exception, is no part of the proper record, as has been repeatedly said, and hence the grounds of decision below cannot appear. We cannot judiciously know why the Court dismissed the petition and bond. There may have been good reasons for so doing. It is well also to call attention to the question whether the charter of the Columbia Conduit Company does not contravene the fifth section of the seventeenth article of the new Constitution, forbidding companies incorporated as common carriers from directly or indirectly engaging in any other business. The purpose of this company, as stated in its application to the Governor for a charter under the act of 1874, is declared to be the producing, buying, selling and dealing in oil, and that of warehousemen, as well as that of carriers. If, however, their original charter confines them to the transportation of oil on their own account or the private account of others, and not as common carriers, the argument against the possession of the power of eminent domain acquires additional strength.

Decree affirmed, writ of error quashed, appeal dismissed, and the costs ordered to be paid by the plaintiffs.

ARGUMENTS.

The list for Washington, Greene, Fayette, Butler, Beaver, Mercer and Lawrence counties was called over.

Long's appeal. Certiorari to the Orphans' Court of Beaver. Argued by Wilson for appellant, and Cameron, contra.

Townsend vs. Long. Error to the Common Pleas of Washington county. Argued by Hart for plaintiff in error, and Braden, contra.

Stephen et al. vs. Black et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Greene county. Argued by A. A. Purman for plaintiff in error.

ADMITTED.

Edward T. Kurtz and Andrew L. Hazen, of Lawrence county, on motion of S. W. Dana, and Alexander M. Todd and John Aiken, on motion of D. S. Wilson, were admitted to practice in this court.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

A. Fecke plead nolle contendere to a charge of selling liquor without license.

F. A. Myers was convicted of three charges of selling liquor on Sunday, and one for selling to minors. Mrs. S. A. Aber prosecutrix.

James Kinlin, charged by Barbara Barthsoll with fornix et. cet., plead guilty.

Jacob Lenters plead guilty to selling liquor on Sunday. He was allowed a nolle pros. on three other charges of illegal liquor selling.

Charles Wagner, charged with selling liquor on Sunday and allowing it to be drank on his premises, was convicted on the second count and acquitted on the first.

John P. Wacker plead guilty to two indictments for selling liquor on Sunday, and was allowed a nolle pros. on two others. Wm. B. Ross and Joseph K. Turner were the prosecutors.

Adam Rosenberger was convicted of selling liquor on Sunday. David T. Rees prosecutor.

Michael Glitsch plead nolle contendere to a charge of selling liquor to minors, and was allowed a nolle pros. on another case.

J. Walte, charged by Joseph Best with selling liquor on Sunday was acquitted, and costs of prosecution divided between the parties.

Frank Blessing, charged with selling liquor on election day, was convicted.

Louis Zeller plead guilty to selling liquor on Sunday. Wm. Adams prosecutor.

Johanna Buettner was allowed a nolle pros on four charges of illegal liquor selling; it appearing that another person had rented the saloon from her and informed her that he had a license, which was not the fact.

J. V. Froebe, charged with selling liquor on Sunday was acquitted. James W. Hamilton prosecutor.

The jury were out in the case of Augustus Geisler, charged with selling liquor on Sunday.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Bonsall vs. Byers & Co., verdict for plaintiff for $3,881 26. Plaintiff moves for and assigns reasons for a new trial.

R. A. Pry vs. H. Vandezer. Action for labor performed. Verdict for plaintiff for $137 47.

The case of Enlow vs. Klein, an action to determine the ownership of goods levied upon by the Sheriff is on trial.

Pittsburgh Board of Health vs. David Kestner, verdict for plaintiff for $20. This was an appeal from the decision of the Mayor fining defendant $20 for maintaining a nuisance.

Robert Barnett Sr. vs. John R. Bell et ux on trial. This is an action on a mechanic's lien.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White:

The case of Riddle et al. vs. W. H. Brown, taken up on the eleventh of the month, was submitted to the jury.

On the case of J. B. McKinney vs. James Potts and W. V. Evans, executors of John Karns, deceased, and J. F. Noel, the jury found for defendants and that there is rent in arrears $696 25 with interest to date, and further found the value of property distrained to be $1,300. This was a suit in replevin. John Karns owned a saw mill and boat yard at Tarentum which he rented to a man named Porterfield. Porterfield failed to pay the rent, and Karns issued warrants for the collection of the rent. The officer seized upon the boat lumber and other boating material belonging to McKinney. McKinney being a third party, the question here was as to whether the defendants had a right to distrain.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

H. G. Sheasley, Venango county, bankrupt. On petition, an order was made directing the assignee to sell at private or public sale a general stock of groceries, notions, &c., in store at Franklin; also, all notes and book accounts.

R. F. Milford, Butler county, bankrupt. A petition of S. C. Schoyer, Esq., solicitor for Porterfield & McCombs, petitioning creditors, for an order on the assignee to pay the amount advanced to secure costs, and for an allowance for services as such solicitor was presented and ordered to be filed.

Hubley, Adams & Co., city, bankrupts. On motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq., an injunction was granted against the German American Bank, et al., with leave to move for the dissolution of the same before the fourth Monday of April next.

H. G. Sheasley, Venango county, bankrupt. The issue raised on the exceptions filed to the proof of claim of Jacob Sheasley, a creditor, referred to Register Rogers for examination and report.

Newell Pier, Corry, Erie county, bankrupt. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented, and the usual order made for final hearing before Register Woodruff at Erie.

McDaniel & Co., Cannonsburg, Washington county, bankrupts. On motion of John W. Donnan, Solicitor, an order was made for the sale of unsettled book accounts. The assignee presented a petition for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens of Wm. Smith & Son et al. creditors, and the same referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

William Andrew Mercer county, bankrupt. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented and the usual order made for final hearing upon the same before Register Woodruff, at Erie.

In the case of the Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank vs. Peter Haterman, an order was made setting aside the sale of real estate to Daniel Wenke.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

John McKinley was tried on an indictment for passing counterfeit money at Parker's Landing. Acquitted and honorably discharged.

A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of the United States vs. Perry Johnson, indicted for passing counterfeit money.

The cases of the United States vs. John H. Stewart were continued.

In the case of Robert E. Devore, indicted for counterfeiting, on motion of Mr. Purviance an attachment was issued for two witnesses.

The civil list will be taken up this morning.

State Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew, and Justices Sharswood, Williams, Mercur and Gordon.

On motion of John M. Thompson, Esq. Washington D. Brandon, of Butler, on motion of J. L. Bingham, Esq., Thomas B. Alcorn, of Allegheny City, on motion of Joseph F. Dunlap, of Beaver county; on motion of J. W. K. Munroe, Joseph M. Oglevee, of Uniontown, were admitted to practice in this Court.

ARGUMENTS.

The argument in Wallabaugh vs. Grinnell et al., certiorari to the Common Pleas of Fayette, was continued by Boyle for defendant in error.

Williams et al. vs. Roms administrator, error to the Common Pleas of Greene. Argued by Sayers for plaintiff in error and contra.

Keenor vs. Pennington. Error to the Common Pleas of Greene. Argued by Crawford for plaintiff in error, and Buchanan contra.

Farmers and Drovers' National Bank of Waynesburg vs. Commissioners of Greene county. Error to the Common Pleas of Greene. Argued by Crawford for plaintiff in error, and Black contra.

Garlow et al. vs. Sicklesmith et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Greene county. Argued by Black for plaintiff in error and Buchanan contra.

Winternitz vs. the Commonwealth. Error to the Quarter Sessions of Lawrence county. Argued by Winternitz for plaintiff in error, and McComby contra.

Johnson vs. Huese. Error to the Common Pleas of Greene. Argued by Purman for plaintiff in error and Blank contra.

Chadwick's appeal. Certiorari to the Orphans' Court of Greene. Argued by Purman for appellant, and Wilson contra.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

August Geisler was convicted of allowing liquor to be absorbed in his saloon on Sunday; Joseph K. Turner prosecutor.

Tully McIntyre, against whom there were six charges for illegal liquor selling, plead guilty to two charges for selling on Sunday and one for selling to minors, and was allowed a nolle pros. on each of the other cases. Turner was also the prosecutor in this case.

Albert Stehle, of the Fourteenth ward, was acquitted on three indictments for selling liquor to minors, and plead nolle contendere to one for selling without license. W. W. Leech and John O'Neil were the prosecutors.

Frederick Vogel plead guilty to two indictments for selling liquor on Sunday. William Adams and Joseph Best were the prosecutors.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. R. B. Coulter, indicted on oath of Rev. Jackson, for disturbing a religious meeting in the Zion Baptist Church (colored) of Allegheny, on the 9th of August last, was next taken up. The charge was that while the Rev. Jackson was addressing the congregation he had occasion to say, "There were twelve apostles, and one of them was a devil," whereupon Mr. Coulter rose, and said to the reverend gentleman, "and you're a devil." Coulter was acquitted, but directed to pay two-thirds of the costs and the prosecutor the balance.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Wolfred & Hyatt to John McDowell, Joseph Robertson was appointed appraiser in the place of William Kress, who declined to act.

Joseph Keeling vs. the steam tow boat "Comet" and John M. Hare, master, an action for damages for the sinking of a barge on the Ohio, twenty miles below Wheeling, is on trial.

In the case of Bahmer, Lewis & Co. vs. James W. Earls, an action to recover for goods sold, the jury found for plaintiffs for $1074 6.

In the case of Manassus L. Boyle vs. James Dolan and wife, an action to recover for a horse sold, the jury found for plaintiff for $57 50.

In the case of Robert Barrett, Sr., vs. John R. Bell et al., a scire facias on a mechanic's lien, the jury found for plaintiff for $80 13.

In Enlow vs. Klein the jury found for plaintiff on a question of law reserved.

District Court—Judge White.

The jury were out in the case of the owners of the Fulton vs. the owners of the Chas. Brown.

The case of John C. Andrews vs. the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company is on trial. A son of the plaintiff, in October, 1873, jumped on a train on the Pan Handle road, at or near Third avenue, for the purpose of riding through the tunnel into the city. A brakeman on the train, it is alleged, pushed young Andrews off, causing him to fall under the wheels. He received such injuries as to cause his death the same day, and the plaintiff, claiming that the Railroad Company was responsible for the death of the boy, brings suit to recover the amount he would have received from the wages of the son until he was of age. A motion for nonsuit, made by defendant's counsel was argued.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Garrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Application for an injunction was made and argued by W. S. Purviance, Esq., solicitor for assignee, for, and J. S. Ferguson and T. H. Baird Patterson against the same. A further hearing of the motion was fixed for the 25th inst., and on petition of the assignee, an order was made for the hearing of certain witnesses before Register Harper.

William Rhodes, Bankrupt. Petition of the assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens upon the fund arising from the sale of real estate, presented and referred to Register Knox for examination and report.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company vs. George Hess of Clarion county, is on trial. This was an action to recover on a judgment bond for the sum of $3,750. The bond was given as surety for Sullivan Baker, an agent for the sale of the machines. Acheson and Bell for plaintiffs, and Wier and Gibson for defendants.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood and Mercur.

ARGUMENTS.

Susan Evans, Peter P. Johnston, Ross Hyatt, Noah M. Anderson, William Stiles and Samuel Kemp, plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. DeWitt C. Bidwell, James Millinger and the heirs of James R. Hendrickson, deceased. Error to the Common Pleas of Fayette. Argument concluded by Howell for defendants in error.

Rose Ann Cox et al., plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. Francis Rogers. Error to the Common Pleas of Washington county. Argued by Watson and Woods for plaintiffs in error, and Wilson contra.

OUR NEW COUNTY COMMISSIONER SERENADED.

On Saturday evening last, a number of the Democratic citizens of Sewickley and of Moon township, accompanied by the Excelsior String Band under the leadership of Mr. John McDonald, of the former place repaired to the hospitable residence of that veteran Democrat, Capt. Jacob Lashel, in Moon township, to exchange with him congratulations on the recent magnificent Democratic victories and his own election by a decided majority to the office of Commissioner of "the State of Allegheny county." The party was kindly received and handsomely entertained by the gallant Captain and his very amiable wife, and after enjoying themselves to the top of their bent, returned to their homes in seasonable time and were up early enough to attend morning service at their respective churches.

CITY HALL ACCOUNTS.

MEETING OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE—ARCHITECT KERR EXAMINED—HIS FEE, $20,000—THE FOUNDATION CONTRACT NOT LET TO THE LOWEST BIDDER BECAUSE MR. KERR WOULDN'T SUPERINTEND THE WORK.

(From The Daily Post of Thursday.)

The City Hall Auditing Committee held another session in the reception room, Municipal Hall, yesterday morning. There were present, besides members of the Committee, Messrs. Mellon and King from the Taxpayers' Union, ex-Mayor Brush, Thos. Steel, Esq., and Mr. J. W. Kerr, Superintendent and Architect.

The warrants paid to P. Bradley for excavation, which were not produced at the last meeting, were presented by Squire Steel.

MR. KERR EXAMINED.

Mr. J. W. Kerr was then sworn and stated that he was Architect of the building, and Superintendent of the work of construction. In regard to the contract for the iron he said that it was 1st to Mr. C. J. Shultz, who also did the work on the belfry for hanging the fire alarm bell, which work was not included in the contract, and cost $98. Shultz, he said, was the lowest bidder, and agreed to take one third of his pay in bonds. The cast iron work was awarded to Anderson & Freyvogle. The specifications for the iron work were all together, but when the bids were made each firm bid on that particular branch of work in which they were engaged. These bids were subsequently examined, the work separated, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidders on each special line of work. I made out all the contracts and subsequently made out the monthly estimates, and gave personal supervision of the work. I attended to all the work, but had nothing to do with the financial affairs.

In reply to a question from Mr. Bradley, who wanted to know why certain portions of the proposals were altered after having been advertised, Mr. Kerr stated that he made the estimates of all the work about the building; that nothing was paid except upon his certificate that the work was done and the money earned; that the estimates were made in the way he had been making estimates for thirty years, and that there was no mystery about it, but he did not expect to make it clear to ordinary business men.

SOMEWHAT MYSTERIOUS.

Mr. Bailey—If there is no mystery, any business man ought to understand it.

Mr. Kerr—It is a mystery of my art, and I do not expect or intend to teach it to outsiders.

Mr. Bailey—Then there is a mystery?

Mr. Kerr—What I mean is that there is mystery except to those who make the profession a study.

Mr. Bailey—I have another question. How did you measure the stone work which was covered up in the basement?

Mr. Kerr—I measured it before it was covered. I was on the ground all the time. The foundation walls are twenty-two feet in height. There was more work done on the walls than was expected, owing to the formation of the ground.

Judge Mellon—Were not some of the stone used in the foundation second-hand?

Mr. Kerr—I was going to state that some stone taken from the wing of an old dam at Leechburg was used in the foundation, and it was better stone than that called for in the specifications. First class rubble work only was required, but by the use of the old stone we got range work, while we only paid the contract price for rubble work. I think we obtained superior work.

Judge Mellon—What was the price of work of the kind required?

Mr. Kerr—The price of the kind I called for ranged from ten to fifteen dollars a perch. The whole work was left in my hand. When I said a thing was right the Commission relied upon me. The reason we went so deep for the foundation was because the ground, in my opinion, was not suitable.

GETTING WARM.

Mr. Bailey—Mr. Kerr, will you please state again what was the price of the rubble work you required?

Mr. Kerr—I won't answer. You can't catch me.

Mr. Bailey—If you were less suspicious you would get along better. We don't want any more of this nonsense. We want you to answer questions put to you.

Mr. Kerr—I won't answer. I answered generally before, but if you want to put it down as exact, I will give you the contracts.

Mr. Bailey—We want you to answer our questions.

Mr. Kerr—What if I don't?

Mr. Bailey—Why, we will have you put out of this room. We don't propose to be treated in this way.

Mr. Kerr—You can put me out then.

THE LOWEST BIDDER UNSUCCESSFUL.

Judge Mellon—Mr. Kerr, was there not an offer to do the stone work at lower rates than those at which it was awarded?

Mr. Kerr—Yes, there was an offer, but I advised the Commission that, if the work was awarded to that man, I wouldn't take charge of the work. Not because I had anything against the man, but because I knew he couldn't do the work.

Judge Mellon—How do you know that?

Mr. Kerr—Judge, I know more about buildings than you do.

Judge Mellon—Probably. Will you tell us how much would have been saved to the city if the bid at five dollars per perch had been accepted?

Mr. Kerr—That is a question that no reasonable man would ask. I said the bidder could not do the work. I advised the Commission to decline the bid. I took the responsibility, and the Commission accepted my advice. All the contracts except the stone work were given to the lowest bidders; that was given to the best bidder.

Judge Mellon—What difference did it make to if you the contractor offered to do the work for five dollars?

Mr. Kerr—It is none of your business.

Judge Mellon—You favored the highest bidder, did you?

Mr. Kerr—You can construe it that way, if you like.

CONCERNING TEMPORARY LOANS.

At this point Mr. Kerr's examination was suspended, and he repaired to his office to procure the documents relating to the bids. In the meantime the Auditor's proceeded to the investigation of the temporary loans, the documents relating to which were produced. Two temporary loans were effected, one of which was renewed, and concerning which Squire Steel said the proceeds of the loans were paid into the City Treasury. Temporary loans amounted to $40,000; $1,140 discounts; $454 41 on renewals.

Mr. Miller—Here are $21,000 that were never discounted by a bank.

Mr. Baily—This does not exhibit the whole story.

Mr. Steel—You will get that when you come to that point; the Treasurer's books will show. Some of the notes were discounted at the Iron City Bank by Mr. McAuley.

Mr. Veech—These $21,000 are indorsed by Cochran, City Treasurer.

Mr. Bailey—Your voucher would be the receipt; th se are the Treasurer's papers.

Mr. Miller—We want to see your receipts to see whether they correspond with the warrants.

A NICE LITTLE FEE.

Mr. Steel then produced the receipts of money paid to J. W. Kerr, Superintending Architect. Mr. Steel stated that there was a verbal agreement between Mr. Kerr and the Commission that he was to have five per cent. on the cost of the building for his services as architect and superintendent. He subsequently agreed to take $20,000, and that amount was paid him.

The receipts were separately examined and checked.

Judge Mellon—'Squire, was there a contract with Mr. Kerr?

Mr. Steel—I believe not.

Mr. Kerr (who had returned)—No, there was no writing.

Mr. Bailey—One at a time, Mr. Kerr.

Judge Mellon—What price was agreed upon?

Mr. Steel—He was to receive five per cent., which would have amounted to $25,000. He agreed to take $20,000.

Judge Veech—The total construction amounted to $511,174 70. The amount paid was equal to about four per cent.

MR. KERR AGAIN—THE BIDS.

Mr. Kerr was again placed upon the stand. He stated that he had the paper in reference to the bids in his hand and he could swear to it, as he had prepared it himself. He proceeded to say:

I pay the biggest tax on this building of any man between heaven and hell. [Laughter.]

Mr. Kerr—That's so; you may laugh as you please.

Mr. Kerr then read the proposals of the contractors for the stone foundations of city building, as follows:

A $5 25 BID.

Mr. Whemer's bid was $5 25 all around, except the ashler work, for which he asked $1 25 per superficial foot.

KNOX'S BID.

Concrete, per perch	$ 8 00
Footing, per perch	18 00
Coursed masonry, per perch	14 00
Random masonry, per perch	10 00
Square cut stone, per perch	14 00
Cut stone per superficial foot	1 20

HENDERSON & MACKIN'S BID.

	Per perch.
Concrete	$ 5 00
Footing	10 00
Course	10 50
Random	8 50

Ashler (or cut stone), $1 70 per superficial foot.

HARRISONS' BID.

Harrison & Bro. bid for concrete, $4 00 per perch, and $17 25 for all the balance, except ashler work, which was $1 18 per superficial foot.

J. P. & R. H. KNOX.

J. P. & R. H. Knox bid as follows:

Course, per perch

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Jacob Snyder plead nolo contendere to a charge of Sunday liquor selling. Wm. Burt prosecutor.

Peter Hickerman entered a similar plea to a similar charge, Joseph Turner prosecutor.

Margaret Guber was allowed a nolle pros on a charge of assault battery on condition that the prosecutor, Henry Lewis, pay the cost.

Henry Kolzern was acquitted of a charge of perjury but ordered to pay the costs, A. C. Hays, prosecutor.

A RIOT CASE.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Michael Kautz, A. B. Hoelscher, John C. Echner, V. Benser, Joseph Lofink, Sr., Joseph Lofink, Jr., Fred K. Guckert, C. Goettman, John Lynch, Andrew Owbuy, Wm. Schumacher, George Jenny, Geo. Stroup, Ernest Hertel, was next taken up, and is still on trial. This is the case in which W. B. Ross charges the defendants with riot. The alleged offence occurred last June in the office of Alderman Kelley, in Allegheny, during the hearing of an illegal liquor case, in which the 'Squire was the prosecutor.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Wilhelmina Pickert vs. David Conley, et al. Verdict for plaintiff for $16 60.

Bonsall vs. Byers & Co. is still on trial.

Jacob Trautman and wife in right of the latter vs. John Caughey, on trial. This is an action to recover moneys alleged to have been given by Mrs. Trautman to the defendant to deposit for her in bank. The plaintiff alleges that she gave Caughey $1,500 to deposit in bank and that he received it and promised to get her a bank book which would draw interest. The defendant says he never received any money, was never offered any, and that the woman hadn't $1,500 to give him. One of the witnessess testified that Mrs. Trautman had asked her to swear that she had given Caughey the money to deposit, and the witness said that she knew nothing of such a transaction.

District Court—Judge White.

George R. Riddle, T. J. Coleman and W. S. Packer, owners of the steamer "Dick Fulton No. 3," vs. Wm. H. Brown, owner of the steamer "Charles Brown." On trial. Both these steamers the "Charles Brown" and the "Dick Fulton," were tied up twenty miles above Natchez on the Mississippi river in February 1873. The "Charles Brown" either broke loose from her moorings or was started out and struck one of the barges of the "Fulton," sinking it. The owners of the barge bring suit against Brown to recover damages for the loss of the barge and nineteen thousand bushels of coal which it contained.

In the case of Wm. H. Lemon vs. James T. Wray, a motion for a new trial was made and reasons filed on behalf of the defendant.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

L. Baumberger & Co., creditors, vs. F. D. Hamilton & Co., debtors, Crawford county. The proceedings in bankruptcy were dismissed at the request of Mr. Marcy, Solicitor.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The report of T. T. Wightman, Commissioner to reclaim certain land of the estate of bankrupts in Michigan and Kentucky, with Register Harper's report, was presented and confirmed.

J. & A. T. Douthett, bankrupts, Allegheny City. John H. Bailey, assignee, ordered to recarry to the bankrupts all their assets, property and goods in his hands, both partnership and individual, and the said assignee is discharged from all further liability and accountability in these proceedings.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In this Court the trial of D. D. Williams to alleged embezzling bank cashier is still on trial. The testimony for the defense is being taken. The case is elsewhere reported.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood Williams, Mercur and Gordon.

ARGUMENTS.

J. Dingman and Almira D. Clark and C. M. Hays, administrators of D. C. Clark, deceased plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. L. E. Arnsink & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by B. J. Reid for plaintiff in error, and Roger Sherman contra. This was an action on two promissory notes, amounting to $854 in all, brought by Arnsink & Co., who obtained a verdict below, when a writ of error was filed on alleged misrulings of the Court.

Merchants National Bank of Meadville, plaintiff in error and plaintiff below, vs. George Shattuck, administrator of the estate of L. de V. Shattuck, deceased. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Bole, for plaintiff in error, and Church, contra. This was an action on a promissory note for $3,000.

SLIDING ON THE SIDE WALK.

John McLaughlin, plaintiff in error and below vs. the city of Corry, defendant in error and below. Error to the Common Pleas Court of Erie county. Argued by Reid, for plaintiff in error and Brown, contra. The plaintiff in this case, Mr. McLaughlin, fell on the plank side walk on Main street in the city of Corry, on the 16th of January, 1871, receiving injuries which disabled him for life. He brought suit in the Common Pleas of Clarion county to recover damages on account of the city not keeping its side walks clear of ice. Coupled with the first case was another. On the 24th of the following March, plaintiff again fell near the same place and sustained additional injuries. This accident was caused by the side walk having given way leaving it in a slanting condition. The Court submitted to the jury the evidence bearing upon the plaintiff's second injury, but withdrew the evidence relating to the first count, and instructed the jury that the facts were not sufficient to make the city liable. The jury rendered a verdict for fifty dollars damages under the second count, and the plaintiff sued out this writ of error.

WHAT IS A 'SQUIRE'S JURISDICTION?

First National Bank of Union Mills plaintiff in error and plaintiff below, vs. H. Sheldon & Co. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Argued by James C. Marshall for plaintiff in error, and J. Benson, contra. C. W. Whitmore was indebted to H. Sheldon & Co. Sheldon & Co. commenced an action by attachment against Whitmore before a Justice of the Peace. The constable attached $133 found in possession of the cashier of the Frst National Bank, of Union Mills, and the property was levied on. The bank took the matter to Court on a writ of certiorari, and the action of the Justice was affirmed. The bank then carried the case to this Court, claiming that the Justice of the Peace who issued the execution attachment had no jurisdiction, and that the Court below erred in affirming the proceedings. The bank says that the jurisdiction of the Justice is expressly limited by statute to $100.

Andrew Moore, plaintiff in error and defendant below, vs. John Black. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Argued by S. E. Woodruff, Esq., for plaintiff in error, and Davenport, contra.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The Ross riot case occupied the greater part of the day. After the adjournment of Court the jury returned a sealed verdict.

E. Barker, charged by W. M. Heckert with extortion of fees was acquitted.

Surety and abandoment cases will be taken up to-day.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Jacob Trautman et ux. vs. Jno. Caughey Judgment of non suit the plaintiff failing to appear.

Valentine Arnold vs. M. L. Malone; action for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff for $54 46.

E. T. Mithoff vs. D. M. Frazier, impleaded with Allen Whitney; action on a promissory note. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $313 80.

Bonsall vs. Byers & Co., is still on trial.

Robert Munroe and Wm. Munroe, partners doing business as R. Munroe & Co., vs. Catherine Mullin, impleaded with Jno. Vernon & Sons; sci. fa. on a mechanic's lien. Juror withdrawn and judgment of non-suit entered.

District Court—Judge White.

The case of George R. Riddle, J. F. Coleman and W. S. Packer, owners of the steamer Dick Fulton, vs. Wm. H. Brown, owner of the steamer Charles Brown, previously reported, is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, bankrupts. The petition of Springer Harbaugh, one of the bankrupts, for conveyance to his wife of certain lands owned by her, the legal title to which is in him presented and referred to Register Harper to take testimony, make examination and report to this court.

Ritzman & Keller, bankrupts. Ordered that Jacob Ritzman be discharged from all his debts on condition that he comply with the act of Congress governing his case.

Arthur Campbell, Tioga county, bankrupt. The schedule of property, as suggested by Register Smith, to be set apart by the assignee to the bankrupt, certain property named in this order, and amounting in the sum of $499 26, is directed to be set apart under the 14th section of the bankrupt act, approved by the Court June 18, 1874.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The Conneautville Bank embezzlement case is still running in this Court.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood and Mercur.

ARGUMENTS.

Lane, et al., vs. Nelson, argued by Gordon for plaintiff in error, and Jenkins contra. Judge Gordon being interested, did not sit on this case.

Vansyckel vs. Stewart. Argued by W. R. Bole and H. C. Johns, Esqs., for plaintiff in error, and R. Sherman, Esq., contra.

H. S. Southard, plaintiff in error and defendant below vs. Albert Haywood, Rufus Haywood and O. P. Prescott, defendants in error. Error to the Common Pleas of Erie county. Argued by Davenport for plaintiff in error and Benson, contra.

The Union Petroleum Company, plaintiffs in error and defendants below, vs. the Bliven Petroleum Company. Error to the Common Pleas of Venango county. Argued by Geo. W. DeCamp for plaintiff in error, and C. Heydrick contra.

Alonzo Mead, plaintiff in error and defendant below vs Isaac B. Gerow and wife. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by Parson Church for plaintiff in error and Wm. R. Bole contra. This was an ejectment suit for a lot of ground in Titusville, brought by the defendants in error, who recove red a verdict in the court below.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Distributing fines among illegal liquor sellers occupied the principal part of the day. Between three and four thousand dollars were raked in. The amounts were distributed as follow:

Adam Bender was fined $200 and costs.

Conrad Speidel of Braddocks was assessed $350, and costs.

John James $100 and costs.

Earnest Hertel for Sunday liquor selling got elected for $150 and costs.

Christian Heyl was assessed $100 and costs.

William Dowling of Braddocks paid $75 and costs.

Henry Pletcher, of Sharpsburg for selling to minors paid $300 and costs.

Conrad Kunkel, was fined $1,000 and costs on three indictments.

Peter Heckman for selling liquor to minors was assessed $100 and costs.

Milton Steel of Braddocks got $100 and costs.

AntLony Clark, same place $100 and costs.

Edward Oskins, of the same place was assessed $200 and costs.

A nolle prosequi was allowed in the case of the Commonwealth vs, Jacob Dorch, indicted on oath of W. B. Ross for selling liquor to minors.

These cases were generally the results of the work of the crusaders for the past quarter.

B. F. Bloomfield, for assault and battery on Eliza Pettigrew, was fined thirty dollars and costs,

Thomas A. Blackmore was fined twenty-five dollars and costs for assault and battery on Martin Luty, Sr.

Adam Weisser for forcible detainer, John F. Edmundson prosecutor, was fined twenty dollars and costs.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe. and Collier.

William F. Brightwell vs. Annie E. Brightwell. Decree in divorce awarded.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of James Richie to Wilkins Linhart, Samuel Williams and Jacob Soffel were appointed appraisers.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Thos. P. Smith, the assignee was directed to pay out the funds in his hands.

On petition of James Butterfield, the Court directed that an inquisition be impannelled from jurors attending Court, to inquire into the insanity of Mary Jane Butterfield, the inquisition to be held by one of the Judges, on the 20th inst.

Johanna Gallagher made application decreed a feme sole trader, and the petition was ordered to be filed and received.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of W. J. Gibson to N. J. Keller, the assignee's account was filed and approved nisi.

A rule was granted on Allegheny Councils to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued against them, compelling them to appoint viewers to view certain property on Troy Hill, belonging to Henry Riddle and others, and to assess the amount of injury done to property by improving the Troy Hill road; also, compelling Councils to make compensation.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick, Ewing, and White.

In the case of Jas. C. Penney vs. James W. Milliken, the report of the Receiver was confirmed absolutely, and N. W. Shaffer appointed Auditor to distribute the balance of funds in the hands of the receiver.

In the case of Hack & Schwebel vs. Gerhard Johnson, a rule was granted on the plaintiff and on F. Sick and Sophie Johnston, to show cause why they should not maintain or relinquish their respective claims.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

F. P. Jones, Trustee of the Smithfield Savings Bank, vs. the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. Petition of John Scott, President of said company, presented, and on motion of Hampton and Dalzell, solicitors, order made for a meeting of the creditors of said company, at Lafayette Hall, corner Wood street and Fourth avenue, for the purpose of considering propositions for compromise and settlement of the claims of the creditors, notice of the meeting to be sent to each creditor, and advertisement to be made of the same, and Samuel Harper, Esq., Register, to preside at the said meeting.

David H. Ryal, lately a bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Register Marchand's report on petition for a rule on the assignees to show cause why they should not pay the legacy of Mrs. Hannah E. Smith and Martha Scott, was presented and approved, and the assignee directed to pay said legacies and the costs arising on the proceeding.

Roberts & Co. vs. the Tionesta Savings Bank, Forest county. The report of Register Harper on the discontinuance of these proceedings presented and approved and the proceedings discontinued.

J. & L. M. Childs, same, bankrupts. On motion of J. Ross Thompson, Esq., solicitor, a rule was granted on the assignees to show cause why they should not set apart the property claimed by L. M. Childs, one of the bankrupts, as exempt. Returnable the 23d inst.

A. F. McCarty, Tioga county, bankrupt. Petition of James W. Crawford, one of the petitioning creditors, for an allowance of the amount expended in procuring the adjudication, presented, with the Register's certificate recommending the granting of the prayer thereof, and the said petitioning creditor granted the sum of $140.

Steele & Co., Titusville, bankrupts. Petition of F. E. Seely, assignee, presented, and order made requesting Orlando Reed, Esq., Sheriff of Crawford county, Pa., to pay to said assignee all money in his hands belonging to said estate, collected on certain judgments entered since and including the 15th day of May last.

Staib & Co., city bankrupts. On petition for an injunction, and on motion of D. T. Watson, Esq., solicitor for bankrupts, an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 21st inst., and in the meantime restraining L. P. Chester from performing the act sought to be enjoined;

State Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew, and Justices Sharswood, Williams, Mercur and Gordon.

Swaney vs. Thickson et al. Continuance taken off and case submitted.

Briggs et al. vs. Pease. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by McCoy for plaintiffs in error, and Brawley contra.

Abbott vs. Emory. Error to the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Argued by McCoy for plaintiff in error, and Sherman contra.

DIED OF THE WOUND.

GOTTHARD WAHL, THE MAN SHOT AND ROBBED ON THE PERRYSVILLE ROAD, DIES AT HIS DAUGHTER'S RESIDENCE —PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR.

At 8 o'clock p. m. Nov. 12th, Gotthard Wahl, who was shot by highwaymen on Wednesday evening, died at the residence of his daughter, No. 130 Spring Garden avenue, Allegheny.

THE AFFRAY.

During the night Mr. Wahl recovered consciousness, and was able to give the particulars respecting the robbery. His statement entirely exculpates Jacobs, the clock repairer, from any hand in the matter. He says that as he and his companion were proceeding along the road, two men stepped out from the side of the thoroughfare. One of them caught the horse by the bridle and the other demanded the victim's money, which not being forth-coming, the ruffian fired three shots, only one of which took effect. Jacobs also received two severe blows upon his head, but not sufficient to seriously injure him.

MURDERED FOR NOTHING.

The highwaymen did not linger long over their prey. It took them but a few moments to discover that no money was to be had, as Wahl had deposited the proceeds of his sales in a bank before starting home. They therefore, knowing there was danger, started off rapidly in the direction of the city, and were soon lost to view. Unfortunately the messenger sent to Perrysville for a physician, returned without having accomplished his object, and not until two o'clock yesterday morning did the wounded man receive any medical assistance.

At this hour Dr. Buchanan of Allegheny arrived, but his efforts to save life were unavailing. An examination of the wound showed that the ball, apparently from a No. 1 cartridge, had entered the left side and passed entirely through the body, about three inches below the heart.

THE MURDERERS.

There is no doubt that the two men suspected at first were the perpetrators. Wahl's description tallies with that of others who saw them both before the murder and on their way to the city. The tall man from his speech is supposed to be an Irishman and the short man an Englishman, though this is only conjecture. Certain parties are suspected and it is hoped that the matter may be worked up. For the credit of our detectives we hope that they may succeed in bringing the villains to justice. No arrests have yet been made.

ONE DEATH IN EVERY THREE THOUSAND

From chlorform. One death in every 20,000 from laughing gas, one death in every 1,000,000 from ether, and no deaths, nor even the slightest injury, from Dr. Quincy A. Scott's *absolutely safe* anæsthetic. It is only administered at his great steam dental establishment, 278 Penn avenue. No other dentist has it, or knows how to give it.

ALMOST A ROW.

A STREET CAR THE PLACE—A RING EDITOR, A RING CONTRACTOR AND AN INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN THE PARTICIPANTS.

A lively time which came very near being a "set to" on a Troy Hill street car, between a Ring editor, an Allegheny contractor and an independent Republican, is related to us by one of the passengers.

It appears that on Thursday evening the above parties met in said car, when the editor, who was well acquainted with the independent, inquired of him how he voted.

The reply came "the whole Democratic ticket" followed with some denunciation of the Radical Ring.

Editor, very gruffly. Yes, and I suppose the next thing you will do—will be to vote for Jeff. Davis.

Independent—Yes, if it was a question between Grant and Jeff. Davis, I would vote for the latter.

Editor—Yes, you would do that anyhow if you got a chance.

Independent—I did not say that. I said if it was a question between Jeff. and Grant.

The contractor here came to the assistance of the editor, coincided with his ideas, and finishing up with an insulting remark.

Independent—You shall not talk to me in that way. I am an old Republican, voted the ticket many years before you commenced to vote. I was with the army of the Cumberland while you remained at home, hunting up contracts in Allegheny city. I never voted a Democratic ticket in my life, until last election, when with thousands of good Republicans who are disgusted with Grant's mismanagement of affairs, his loafing at Long Branch, his snobbery conduct at his daughter's wedding and elsewhere, we repudiated him for a third term and also defeated the Mackey Ring.

Here the bell rang, and the editor and contractor left the car muttering to themselves, but we hardly suppose the editor will run the risk of getting his nose pulled by ordering the independent to "go South." The conversation between the parties was at times decidedly menacing, but happily ended without the shedding of a drop of blood.

The result of the recent elections ought to convince all Ring spouters that they cannot brow-beat decent Republicans into the support of their nefarious schemes, but then some people never know anything and what's more—they never will learn.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

THE MURDERERS OF GOTTHARD WAHL ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO JAIL—THEY ARE IDENTIFIED BY JACOBS, THE MURDERED MAN'S COMPANION.

From the Daily Post, November 14.

We congratulate our readers on the fact that the supposed murderers who took the life of Wahl on the Perrysville road, on Wednesday evening, are now in jail confronted by a chain of evidence that appears to fix the crime upon them without a possibility of mistake. In this case we hope that justice may be swift and sure, and should their guilt be proven beyond doubt we hope that no appeals to the Supreme Court or for executive clemency may be considered.

The circumstances of the arrest are as follows: About ten o'clock yesterday morning Miss Mary Kearns, employed at at Mrs. Moore's boarding house, No. 208, Third avenue, came to Officer Roger O'Mara and told him there were two men at the house who acted suspiciously, and filled description of the Wahl murderers. O'Mara accompanied by Detectives Long and Cupples proceeded at once to the house indicated.

HOW THEY TOOK IT.

When the officers arrived the men had just got out of bed and were making their toilet. The larger man, who gives his name as Wm. Murray, seemed much excited and exclaimed, before spoken to, "You don't think I had anything to do with that killing do you?" When informed that such was the case he was visibly affected. The other man who gives his name as Frederick Meyers, was sullen and reserved. They were taken to the lock-up and placed in separate cells.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

Mrs. Moore says the men came to her house on last Wednesday week. They said they came from Philadelphia, and paid their board in advance, taking a front room on the third floor. They gave no names, remained in their room during the forenoon, and went out after dinner. Usually they were home for supper, but on the day of the murder, they were out until eleven o'clock, retiring to bed immediately on their arrival. The next morning and evening they exhibited an unusal desire to see the papers, and Murray remarked that if they knew how the men looked, why didn't they arrest them. When they came in on Thursday, Murray remarked, "thought I would get away to-day, but I didn't." On Sunday the men said they had been to Saw Mill Run. Murray was also heard to remark that he had rather stop at a German house, as they "didn't ask questions." Since Wednesday, Mrs. Moore says the men have appeared nervous and were seen to start violently at the sight of a passing shadow on the wall of a narrow passage-way. These things, coupled with the resemblance of the men to the published accounts of the murderers' appearance at length aroused the suspicion of the inmates of the house.

MORE PROOF.

After the men had been secured, an examination of their room was made and a large satchel containing an assortment of bloody shirts and drawers was found. Also two seven chambered revolvers and a single barrelled pistol; a lot of chisels, punches, etc. Two chambers of the smallest revolver were empty.

THE PRISONERS' STORIES.

At the lockup the prisoners gave the following history of themselves: Murry said he was a railroader and come to this city about a week since looking for a job; that he had knew Meyer for two or three years; that the pistols in the satchel were his and the tools Meyer's; that on Wednesday they had gone to see the country as usual, and stopped at the Three Mile House about five o'clock in the evening; that about six o'clock they had walked back along the lower road, arriving in Allegheny about seven o'clock; that they had stopped at a number of places in Allegheny and at the White House in this city, getting drinks; got home between ten and eleven o'clock; the blood got on my shirt on Wednesday from a sore on my chin; heard nothing of the shooting until I saw the papers next morning; am a single man and have money enough to keep me; don't need to kill any one for money; had no pistol with me on that afternoon; it was between three and four o'clock when we went out to the tavern.

WHAT MEYER SAID.

His story was pretty much the same except in two important particulars. First that he had never met Murray until the day he left Philadelphia. Also that the blood on Murray's shirt was caused by a bleeding tooth. He says he is a trunk-maker, and his home is in St. Louis, that he and his wife have separated, she being married again and living at Grafton, Missouri. Murray has an Irish accent and there is no doubt that Meyer is a Teuton.

IDENTIFIED.

At noon the peddler, Jacobs was brought from the Allegheny lock-up and upon being confronted with Murray, exclaimed "Dot ish de feller dot hits me on der het mit his shtick." He also identified Meyer as the man who caught the horse.

Mr. Kaylor, of the Pittsburgh Bolt Works, who had seen the men on the evening of the murder, also recognized Murray. He was also recognized by Mr. Borne, of the Three Mile House.

Yesterday afternoon Officer O'Marra made an information against Wm. Murray and Frederick Meyer, charging them with the murder of Gotthard Wahl, and they were committed to jail to await the result of the Coroner's inquest, which will be held at ten o'clock on Monday morning. A valise containing a portion of the bloodiest of the prisoner's clothing has been found at Hoffman's Hotel, near the scene of the murder, and it will be used in evidence against them. The sack, it appears, was filled with the bloodiest of the clothing and left by the murderers.

OUR IRON INTERESTS.

MEETING OF THE PUDDLERS AND MANUFACTURERS—NO SATISFACTORY CONCLUSION REACHED—BOTH SIDES REPRESENTED, ETC.

On Saturday afternoon a general meeting was held, in the rooms of the Pittsburgh Iron Association, by the manufacturers and puddlers, to hear the result of the conference of the committees from the two interests named. The meeting was largely attended, nearly every prominent iron firm being represented, and a large number of puddlers being present.

Mr. Bailey, who was called to the chair, reported verbally that the manufacturers had proposed to the committee representing the puddlers that, with iron at three cents, they would pay the latter five dollars for boiling, and for two and a half cent iron four dollars and a half. Whenever the card rates should go above three cents, then the manufacturers would be perfectly willing to pay the present rates, with which they are well satisfied, and which they desire to prevail. The boilers, he said, would not agree to this proposition, nor had they offered any in its stead.

After the chairman had made his report Mr. James G. Bennett addressed the meeting, giving the views of the manufacturers relative to the prospects of the coming winter. He referred to the iron trade that Pittsburgh had established for herself and to the great labor necessarily put forth in doing so. He claimed that at present however, the producing capacity of the county is three times as great as the demand. The manufacturers, he said, were running their mills and the employees are making all the money. Some mills are running at a positive loss. If the Union proposes to attend to its own special business it is all right, but when it says we shall sell iron at such rates that all the eastern mills can run and keep their puddlers employed, we consider that is no of its business. We will make every effort to keep our own men employed, and would be glad to see all others at work, but feel that true charity begins at home. If we can make out to hold our trade it is our duty to do it, and just as much to the interest of the puddlers as to the manufacturers, and in fact more at this time. We are only beating along in the hope that we may strike clear water, but we have no assurance of it. We don't blame them for trying to get all they can for their labor. We will will sell when we please and for all we can get.

He referred to the fact that the puddlers and manufacturers have had no difficulty in regard to the wages for a long time and expressed the hope that such would continue the case, but claimed that the puddlers could stand a reduction of one dollar per ton, while they stand a decline of one half. He stated that the mills all over the east had made or were making reductions, and that in many places they were closing up of their own accord rather than be forced to do so. He stated that the manufacturers would stand firmly by the proposition they had made, but would be willing to restore the present rates as soon as iron sold at more than three cents.

Mr. Harris, President of the Puddlers' Union, replied to Mr. Bennett's speech. He submitted figures to show that the eastern competition was not to be feared by our manufacturers. They manufactured railroad iron he said, while Pittsburgh dealt most extensively in iron of commerce. And in regard to the mills that have stopped most of them have been compelled to do so on account of a strike among the hands. He claimed that the manufacturers were themselves to blame for the low prices, and said they always talked about the east but never mentioned the west, where they pay fifty cents more per ton for boiling than is paid here. The Pittsburgh iron he claimed was harder to work than the eastern iron, requiring twelve instead of ten hours for them to get their turn out. The boilers he said all want the old rates to remain just as they are, and he claimed that it was wrong to ask them to work worse iron at a reduction.

The discussion was continued at some length, when the Chairman stated that the manufacturers had agreed to stand to their proposition firmly.

On motion of Mr. Bennett the meeting adjourned with the understanding that the consulting committees would meet on Wednesday, and that another general meeting would be held on Saturday next.

The Puddlers' Union then met, but adjourned without action to meet on Wednesday evening after the meeting of the committees.

LAUGHING GAS WAS INTRODUCED

in this city nearly fifteen years ago by Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, and during these years he has administered it to thousands without injury resulting in a single case. He has the largest apparatus in the city, and the most experience in making the gas, and therefore always has it fresh and pure. He makes the best teeth on vulcanite for $12, and makes no extra charge of $5 to $10 for extracting and an assumed preparation of the mouth, as some do, making your teeth cost double price.

IT HAS A NAME—IT IS

Dr. Quincy A. Scott's *absolutely safe anæsthetic.* Those who don't know anything about it call it by all sorts of ugly names, but that is because they are *jealous* of it. They would give it if they could, but they don't know how. The public are perfectly satisfied with the name, and that they are anxious to take it in preference to anything as dangerous as laughing gas, is proven by the thousands who visit the great Steam Dental establishment, 278 Penn avenue, and the unbounded satisfaction they express both with the anæsthetic, and the painless, pleasant and skillful manner in which their teeth are extracted.

DON'T PAY $20

For a set of teeth or vulcanite when you can get the very best at 278 Penn avenue for $12. It is well-known that Dr. Quincy A. Scott's artificial teeth fit the best, last the longest, look the most beautiful and natural, and that you can always *eat with them.* They are warranted for five years, and no extra charge for laughing gas or extracting, or an *assumed* preparation of the mouth.

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ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

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Root and Herb Juices,
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DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH IRWIN, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement to John M. Large, No. 64 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

W. M. IRWIN,
JAS. F. PATTERSON,
oc17-4tW Executors.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervousdebility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassa treet, New York. oct27-1yW

HOW 'TIS DONE. Or the Secret package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents. Or in application of my "HAIR CURLER" will curl the hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents a package, postpaid, 3 for 50 cents EDGAAR W. JONES, SHLAND, Mass.

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WHEELBARROWS.

For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stores and Gardeners. Manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge.

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OCTOBER 1874

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The Pittsburgh Female College offers to those who desire either a solid or ornamental education the advantage of EIGHT SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS, elegant and well-furnished buildings, a carefully selected course of study, thorough teaching and TWENTY-EIGHT EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Charges less than any institution in the United States, affording equal accommodations and advantages.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

in connection with the College, is abundantly supplied with instruments, including the largest and best Grand Organ for educational purposes in America. Instruction is given in everything pertaining to music, such as the Theory of Music, Thorough Bass, Harmony, Counterpoint, Voice Culture and the use of all musical instruments.

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For catalogues and circulars giving full information address Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh Pa. Gentlemen admitted to the Conservatory. Pupils registered in the order of application. Fall term commences September 9, 1874.

4:sod

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR Sale! At the new offices of THOMAS F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street opposite First National Bank.

No. 58 Sixth avenue, NEW HOUSE, with all modern improvements, it is one one of the best built houses in the city, and the location very desirable. Price $20,000.

200 ACRES in Twenty second ward, good buildings excellent fruit of all kinds, and in a location to insure large increase in value Price $2,000 per acre.

10 ACRES in Chartiers township, near Scully's Springs, about one mile from Ingram Station. Price only $600 per acre.

4½ ACRES on Forbes street, Twenty-second ward, adjoining Tom Wightman. Price only $6,000.

84 ACRES at New Castle, Pa., for sale or to exchange for City Property.

FINE RESIDENCE at Edgewood Station, P. R. R. with 4½ acres ground, beautiful location, to exchange for City Property. Price $28,000.

FINE PROPERTY on Centre avenue, at the old Car Station, good business location; the houses rent now for over $1,200. Will be sold for $12,000.

TWO BRICK STORES and dwellings, corner Fifth avenue and Pride street, lot 40x90 feet. Price only $18,000 for both.

I also have good and cheap property on Liberty street, Wood street, Smithfield street, Fifth avenue between Market and Smithfield streets.

In Allegheny City I have property on North avenue, Montgomery avenue, Sandusky street, Sheffield street, Boyle street, Hemlock street, Locust street and Federal street and in every direction.

Wanted immediately, a good mortgage on City Property for $40,000.

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POCKET KNIVES,
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Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

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PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION---OFFICIAL.

COUNTIES.	1872. Governor. BUCKALEW, D.	1872. Governor. Hartranft, R.	1873. State Treasurer. HUTCHINSON, D.	1873. State Treasurer. Mackey, R.	1874. Lieutenant Governor. LATTA, D.	1874. Lieutenant Governor. Olmstead, R.	1874. Supreme Judge. WOODWARD, D.	1874. Supreme Judge. Paxson, R.	1874. Auditor General. TEMPLE, D.	1874. Auditor General. Allen, R.	1874. Secretary Internal Affairs. McCANDLESS, D.	1874. Secretary Internal Affairs. Beath, R.
Adams	3038	2735	2488	2148	3014	2569	3025	2552	3015	2566	3015	2569
Allegheny	16490	25771	8591	12012	15704	13089	15476	13094	15585	13109	14847	13925
Armstrong	3469	4134	2817	3088	3523	3858	3657	3731	3517	3859	3524	3855
Beaver	2852	3685	2189	2536	2486	2877	2467	2899	2501	2903	2494	2926
Bedford	2977	2093	2844	2570	2959	2524	2950	2515	2958	2523	2959	2520
Berks	13947	7898	7980	3872	10610	5299	10779	5155	10575	5361	10603	5332
Blair	3244	4263	2594	3005	3226	3380	3213	3373	3218	3395	3239	3375
Bradford	4434	7443	3032	4657	4264	5519	4168	5388	4269	5519	4279	5519
Bucks	8658	7278	6227	5814	6514	6153	6448	6107	6515	6128	6511	6155
Butler	3440	3985	2158	2541	3698	4123	3774	3980	3693	4118	3688	4124
Cambria	3530	2823	3263	2057	3379	2238	3370	2249	3371	2242	3369	2241
Cameron	531	572	397	448	449	479	440	420	454	463	454	460
Carbon	2533	2444	1926	1997	2420	2060	2410	2047	2416	2065	2417	2061
Centre	3718	3292	2949	2557	3083	2118	3065	2120	3090	2149	3115	2090
Chester	6510	9386	3019	4786	4554	6152	4543	6140	4528	6181	4555	6145
Clarion	3583	2727	2609	1778	3254	1954	3250	1942	3254	1950	3254	1954
Clearfield	3432	1995	2609	1697	3065	1582	3012	1614	3061	1588	3064	1578
Clinton	2632	2018	2010	1458	2436	1481	2422	1469	2441	1475	2446	1472
Columbia	3826	2110	2584	1103	2956	1173	2975	1092	2988	1080	2954	1124
Crawford	6473	7031	3808	4023	4724	4821	4722	4721	4727	4799	4728	4814
Cumberland	4614	4170	3978	3156	4378	3683	4363	3564	4370	3695	4377	3688
Dauphin	5113	7450	3323	3219	4197	5393	4191	5348	4141	5475	4158	5447
Delaware	2638	4339	1975	3390	2207	3599	2193	3588	2251	3592	2234	3572
Elk	1193	628	1218	447	1127	464	1119	457	1127	464	1132	465
Erie	5271	7467	2899	3752	4612	5087	4584	4932	4689	5097	4611	5094
Fayette	4631	3954	3348	2994	3714	3111	3705	3076	3706	3117	3709	3119
Forest	340	418	199	287	328	367	333	363	329	365	328	367
Franklin	4182	4505	3112	3156	3913	3639	3900	3640	3914	3630	3912	3639
Fulton	1125	797	1914	614	1019	700	1021	697	1019	700	982	736
Greene	3450	1795	2450	1295	2663	1469	2621	1448	2689	1337	2662	1470
Huntington	2690	3249	2234	2809	2588	2839	2572	2834	2584	2834	3122	2292
Indiana	2146	4472	1064	2616	1694	3690	1710	3518	1701	3589	1708	3580
Jefferson	2247	2407	1661	1996	2161	2048	2153	2035	2161	2047	2156	2046
Juniata	1739	1352	1460	1110	1536	1029	1533	1021	1539	1026	1564	981
Lancaster	9064	13774	4889	7933	6171	10538	6246	10471	6156	10525	6170	10533
Lawrence	1705	3426	1301	2323	1322	2781	1276	891	1322	2773	1318	2787
Lebanon	2824	4285	2439	3177	2293	3431	2289	3423	2287	3428	2289	3423
Lehigh	6895	5355	4661	2624	5813	4087	5816	4049	5818	4073	5804	4088
Luzerne	14433	12341	8617	7178	10312	8631	10587	8498	10579	8552	10192	8644
Lycoming	5056	4639	3590	3173	4495	3533	4507	3500	4503	3527	4504	3524
McKean	950	1025	594	620	918	915	928	894	922	910	918	904
Mercer	4598	5573	3154	3731	3845	4275	3866	4284	3870	4272	3867	4282
Mifflin	1765	1786	1638	1546	1540	1363	1546	1368	1530	1391	1547	1369
Monroe	2839	658	1900	407	2067	508	2000	484	1944	463	2030	461
Montgomery	8463	8454	7066	6860	7863	7390	7870	7343	7857	7395	7863	7384
Montour	1623	1378	1316	850	1455	875	1439	903	1439	922	1430	921
Northampton	8121	4880	4034	2181	6891	3921	6848	3956	6888	3921	6882	3921
Northumbl'd	4363	4314	3474	3273	3547	3263	3554	3238	3548	3261	3530	3275
Perry	2514	2752	2246	2053	2424	2279	2424	2261	2426	2259	2425	2280
Philadelphia	48841	69278	34266	59677	46887	59850	47023	59485	46894	59810	47357	59285
Pike	1124	246	497	128	1039	238	1096	235	1039	238	1036	238
Potter	1042	1466	645	823	940	1526	1100	1366	1050	1366	1086	1366
Schuylkill	9377	8980	7817	6708	9184	7517	9135	7498	9087	7637	9003	7649
Snyder	1372	1906	1155	1744	1087	1452	1096	1443	1085	1451	1085	1454
Somerset	1802	3430	1134	2315	1627	2835	1617	2835	1626	2836	1626	2835
Sullivan	744	431	734	393	829	422	851	439	829	422	828	422
Susquehanna	3403	4393	1745	2488	2766	3425	2768	3404	2767	3407	2778	3440
Tioga	2376	5504	1419	3517	1698	3614	1604	3605	3613	3742	1486	3635
Union	1374	2069	1149	1672	1176	1837	1476	1824	1180	1826	1146	1864
Venango	4415	5071	2259	2367	3255	3261	3232	3223	3269	3244	3268	3291
Warren	2333	3176	1682	1785	1960	2306	1893	2286	1820	2418	1958	2305
Washington	4992	5294	4071	4033	4306	4252	4288	4204	4297	4243	4289	4271
Wayne	3030	2119	1989	1594	2133	2236	2469	2247	2431	2236	2426	2237
Westmoreland	6475	5581	4757	3830	5799	3916	5780	3938	5817	3864	5815	3868
Wyoming	1791	1561	1458	1130	1687	1489	1716	1475	1694	1481	1684	1484
York	8388	6400	5249	3716	7101	4083	7117	4054	7103	4078	7107	4074

RECAPITULATION.

Hartranft	353,387	Woodward	277,454
Buckalew	317,760	Paxson	270,330
Maj.	35,627	Maj.	7,124
Mackey	244,823	Temple	276,601
Hutchinson	219,471	Allen	272,429
Maj.	25,352	Maj.	4,172
Latta	277,195	McCandless	276,935
Olmstead	272,516	Beath	272,310
Maj.	4,679	Maj.	4,625

THE Temperance men polled the following vote in the State: Bradford for Governor, 4,632; Parson, Auditor General, 4,769; Culbertson, Internal Affairs, 4,598.

THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Dist.		Rep.	Dem.
1	Philadelphia	1	
2	Philadelphia		1
3	Philadelphia	1	
4	Philadelphia	1	
5	Philadelphia	1	
6	Philadelphia	1	
7	Philadelphia	1	
8	Philadelphia	1	
9	Delaware and Chester	1	
10	Bucks		1
11	Berks		1
12	Montgomery	1	
13	Lancaster	1	
14	Lancaster	1	
15	Dauphin	1	
16	Lehigh		1
17	Lebanon	1	
18	Northampton		1
19	Chester	1	
20	Luzerne	1	
21	Luzerne		1
22	Pike, Monroe and Carbon		1
23	Bradford and Wyoming		1
24	Lycoming		1
25	Tioga, Potter and McKean	1	
26	Susquehanna and Wayne	1	
27	Union, Snyder and Northumberland		1
28	York		1
29	Schuylkill		1
30	Schuylkill		1
31	Perry, Mifflin and Juniata		1
32	Cumberland		1
33	Franklin and Huntingdon		1
34	Clinton, Centre and Clearfield		1
35	Blair	1	
36	Somerset, Bedford and Fulton	1	
37	Jefferson and Indiana	1	
38	Cameron, Elk, etc.	1	
39	Westmoreland		1
40	Greene and Fayette		1
41	Butler and Armstrong	1	
42	Allegheny	1	
43	Allegheny	1	
44	Allegheny	1	
45	Allegheny		1
46	Beaver and Washington	1	
47	Lawrence and Mercer	1	
48	Warren and Venango	1	
49	Erie	1	
50	Crawford	1	
	Total	30	20

THE HOUSE.

	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
Adams		2	Juniata		1
Armstrong	2		Lancaster	6	
Allegheny	3	11	Lawrence	2	
Beaver	1	1	Lebanon	2	
Bedford		2	Lehigh		3
Berks		6	Luzerne	1	7
Blair	1	1	Lycoming		3
Bradford	2	1	M'Kean		1
Bucks	1	3	Mifflin		1
Butler	1	1	Mercer	3	
Cambria		2	Monroe		1
Cameron	1		Montgomery		5
Carbon		2	Montour	1	
Centre		2	Northampt'n		3
Chester	4		North'b'l'd	1	1
Clarion		2	Perry		1
Clearfield		1	Philadelphia	27	11
Clinton		1	Pike		1
Columbia		2	Potter		1
Crawford	1	3	Schuylkill	4	2
Cumberland		2	Snyder	1	
Dauphin	3		Somerset	2	
Delaware		2	Sullivan		1
Elk			Susquehanna	2	
Erie	3	1	Tioga	2	
Fayette		2	Union	1	
Franklin	1	2	Venango	1	2
Fulton		1	Warren	1	
Forest	1		Washington	2	1
Greene		1	Wayne	2	
Huntington		1	Westmorel'd		3
Indiana	2		Wyoming	1	
Jefferson		1	York		4
Total				89	110

Huntingdon elects to the House one Independent Republican who was nominated and supported by the Democrats.

Luzerne elects one Prohibitionist.

RECAPITULATION.

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Democrats	20	110	130
Republicans	30	89	119
Independent		1	
Prohibition		1	
Democratic plurality on joint ballot,			11
Democratic majority on joint ballot,			9

LIST OF SENATORS AND MEMBERS.

SENATE.

1.	*J. B. Alexander.*	26.	*W. W. Watson.*
2.	D. A. Nagle.	27.	A. H. Dill.
3.	*John Lamon.*	28.	H. G. Bussey.
4.	*H. G. Jones.*	29.	O. P. Bechtel.
5.	*E. W. Davis.*	30.	J. P. Colihan.
6.	*A. K. Dunkle.*	31.	J. S. Wareham.
7.	*H. C. Horter.*	32.	James Chestnut.
8.	*Jacob Crouse.*	33.	C. M'Kibben.
9.	*T. V. Cooper.*	34.	W. A Wallace.
10.	Harmon Yerkes.	35.	*J. A. Lemon.*
11.	D. Ermentrout.	36.	*E. Yutzy.*
12.	*Wm. A. Yeakle.*	37.	*R. C. Winslow.*
13.	*J. B. Warfel.*	38.	*D. Maclay.*
14.	*P. J. Rochuck.*	39.	J. C. Clark.
15.	*A. J. Herr.*	40.	W. H. Playford.
16.	E. Albright.	41.	*S. M. Jackson.*
17.	*J. G. Heilman.*	42.	*Hugh M'Neil.*
18.	S. C. Shimer.	43.	*G. H. Anderson.*
19.	*R. L. M'Clellan.*	44.	*J. C. Newmyer.*
20.	W. H. Stanton.	45.	E. A. Wood.
21.	*H. B. Payne.*	46.	*J. S. Rutan.*
22.	G. H. Rowland.	47.	*S. M'Kinley.*
23.	Delos Rockwell.	48.	*W. S. M'Mullen.*
24.	T. Chalfant.	49.	*Geo. H. Cutler.*
25.	*B. B. Strang.*	50.	*G. K. Anderson.*

Republicans in italics.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams—E. W. Stahle, D.; D. Geiselman, D.

Allegheny—John Swan, D.; W. H. Graham, R.; R. M. Long, R.; John M. Irwin, D.; G. C. Shidle, D.; Peter Zern, D.; S. F. Patterson, D.; Joseph Hays, D.; Joseph M. Carson, D.; J. R. Thornton, D.; B. C. Christy, R.; S. P. Large, D.; D. J. Rogers, D.; Andrew Large, D.

Armstrong—Robert Thompson, R.; J. A. Hunter, R.

Beaver—Joseph Graff, D.; C. J. Wendt, R.

Bedford—G. H. Spang, D.; W. Keyser, D.

Berks—Jacob Miller, D.; A. B. Warner, D.; B. E. Dry, D.; A. Smith, D.; N. Andre, D.; D. L. Batorf, D.

Blair—J. C. Everhart, D.; I. H. Rawlins, R.

Bradford—Uriah Terry, D.; George Moscrip, R.; E. G. Tracy, R.

Bucks—J. W. Carver, D.; S. M. Jamison, D.; Charles Willett, D.; J. Paul Knight, R.

Butler—Joseph S. Lusk, D.; A. L. Campbell, R.

Cambria—John Hannan, D.; John Buck, D.

Cameron—J. W. Phelps, R.

Carbon—James Harvey, D.; A. J. Durling, D.

Center—S. T. Shugert, D.; S. S. Wolf, D.

Chester—E. Bailey, R.; P. G. Carey, R.; Geo. F. Smith, R.; P. G. Edge, R.

Clarion—Martin Williams, D.; J. H. Wilson, D.

Clearfield—W. R. Hartshonne, D.

Clinton—George A. Achenbach, D.

Columbia—E. J. McHenry, D.; S. P. Ryan, D.

Crawford—W. C. Plummer, D.; R. H. Sturtevant, D.; S. J. Logan, D.; S. H. Findlay, R.

Cumberland—G. W. Mumper, D.; W. B. Butler, D.

Dauphin—R. R. Chrisman, R.; A. Fortenbaugh, R.; Joseph H. Nisley, R.

Delaware—W. C. Talley, D.; Wm. Worrall, D.

Elk—Sebastian Wimmer, D.

Erie—Wm. Henry, D.; W. W. Brown, R.; S. F. Chapin, R.; O. Logan, R.

Fayette—James Darbey, D.; T. R. Deyarman, D.

Forest—J. B. Agnew, R.

Franklin—M. A. Embick, D.; Simon Lechrone, D.; H. Gehr, R.

Fulton—H. S. Wishart, D.

Greene—Morgan R. Wise, D.

Huntingdon—W. P. McNite, D.; H. H. Mateer, (Ind. and D.)

Indiana—A. W. Kimmell, R.; J. K. Thompson, R.

Jefferson—R. R. Brown, D.

Juniata—Jerome Hetrick, D.

Lancaster—D. P. Rosenmiller, jr., R.; A. Myler, R.; W. McGowan, R.; G. H. Ettla, R.; A. H. Summy, R.; J. A. Stober, R.

Lawrence—E. S. M. Morgan, R.; J. Q. Stewart, R.

Lebanon—Isaac Hoffer, R.; W. H. Hostetter, R.

Lehigh—James Kimmett, D.; John H. Fogle, D., George T. Gross, D.

Luzerne—C. A. Miner, R.; T. H. B. Lewis, D.; J. J. Shonk, P.; J. C. Fincher, D.; James M'Asey, D.; T. W. Gunster, D.; M. F. Lynott, D.; C. R. Gorman, D.; T. W. Loftus, D.

Lycoming—O. H. Reighard, D.; John Gaffey, D.; George Steck, D.

Monroe—W. Kistler, D.

Mercer—E. W. Jackson, R.; H. S. Blatt R.; G. W. Reed, R.

M'Kean—John C. Backus, D.

Mifflin—J. W. Parker, D.

Montgomery—T. G. Rutter, D.; J. B. Yerkes, D.; F. M. Knipe, D.; J. C. Richardson, D.; C. W. Baxter, D.

Montour—James Cruikshank, R.

Northampton—Andrew Snyder, D.; A. J. Erwine, D.; John Stotzer, D.

Northumberland—W. P. Withington, D.; J. J. John, R.

Perry—George N. Reutter, D.

Philadelphia—William Douglass, R.; John Graham, R.; John E. Kennedy, D.; John Holland, D.; W. H. Fagan, D.; James Monaghan, D.; Emil J. Petrof, R.; Theo. F. Miller, D.; William Patterson, R.; William Bardsley, R.; James F. Larkins, R.; J. W. Spicer, D.; G. W. Hall, R.; A. W. Crawford, D.; Charles R. Gentner, D.; W. H. Vogdes, R.; James Deveraux, R. Harry Humes, R.; John E. Reyburn, R.; Edward Montgomery, R.; Martin Conrad, D.; John E. Fauuce, D.; W. J. Roney, R.; George A. Bakeoven, R.; William Ringgold, R.; Thomas J. Gillespie, R.; Thomas J. Rice, R.; John N. Wood, R.; Francis W. Kirk, R.; Josephus Yeakel, R.; James M. Hill, R.; Chas. B. Salter, R. James Newell, R.; George Pallett, D.; Harry O'Neill, R.; James R. Souder, R.; John Leigh, R.; Frank Frederick, R.

Pike—E. B. Eldred, D.

Potter—C. Hollenbach, D.

Schuylkill—J. W. Morgan, R.; C. R. Loudenslager, R.; J. Boyer, D.; F. L. Foster, D.; S. A. Losch, R.; W. J. Lewis, R.

Snyder—S. Schoch, R.

Somerset—W. Endsley, R.; J. D. Miller, R.

Sullivan—R. Bedford, D.

Susquehanna—S. Falkenberg, R.; W. W. Williams, R.

Tioga—J. L. Mitchell, R.; W. T. Humphrey, R.

Union—C. S. Wolfe, R.

Venango—William Hasson, D.; J. P. Park, D.; J. M. Dickey, R.

Warren—W. G. Allen, R.

Washington—G. W. Barnett, D.; J. K. Billingsley, R.; John Farrer, R.

Wayne—Thomas Y. Boyd, R.; W. W. Mumford, R.

Westmoreland—H. B. Piper, D.; J. L Toner, D.; T. McLean, R.

Wyoming—Giles Roberts, R.

York—A. Stevens, D.; E. Myers, D.; J. B. Gemmill, D.

THE STATES.

POLITICS OF GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The asterisk (*) denotes Governors and Legislatures elect. Republicans, in roman; Democrats, in *italic;* Independent, in SMALL CAPS. The Legislatures of California, Illinois and Oregon are classed as Independent, because the Independents hold in them a controlling balance of power.

State.	*Governor.*	*Legislature.*
Alabama	**George S. Houston.**	*Dem.*
Arkansas	*Aug. H. Garland*	*Dem.*
California	NEWTON BOOTH	IND.
Connecticut	*Chas. R. Ingersoll*	*Dem.*
Delaware	**John P. Cochrane.**	*Dem.*
Florida	Mar. L Stearns	**Dem.*
Georgia	*James M. Smith*	**Dem.*
Illinois	John L. Beveridge*	IND.
Indiana	*Thos. A. Hendricks,**	*Dem.*
Iowa	Cyrus C. Carpenter	Rep.
Kansas	Thomas A. Osborn *	Rep.
Kentucky	*Preston H. Leslie*	*Dem.*
Louisiana	Wm. Pitt Kellogg.*	*Dem.*
Maine	Nelson Dingley, Jr. *	Rep.
Maryland	*James B. Groome*	*Dem.*
Massachusetts	** William Gaston **	Rep.
Michigan	John J. Bagley	**Rep.*
Minnesota	Cushman K. Davis *	Rep.
Mississippi	Adelbert Ames	Rep.
Missouri	**Charles H. Hardin**	*Dem.*
Nebraska	**Silas Garber*	**Rep.*
Nevada	*L. R. Bradley*	**Rep.*
New Hampshire	*James A. Weston*	*Dem.*
New Jersey	**Joseph D. Bedle**	*Dem.*
New York	**Samuel J. Tilden**	*Dem.*
North Carolina	Curtis H. Brogden.*	*Dem.*
Ohio	*William Allen*	*Dem.*
Oregon	*Lafayette F. Grover.*	IND.
Pennsylvania	John F. Hartranft.*	*Dem.*
Rhode Island	Henry Howard	Rep.
South Carolina	**D. H. Chamberlain.**	Rep.
Tennessee	**Jas. D. Porter, Jr.**	*Dem.*
Texas	*Richard Coke*	*Dem.*
Vermont	Asahel Peck	Rep.
Virginia	*James L. Kemper*	*Dem.*
West Virginia	*John J. Jacob*	**Dem.*
Wisconsin	WM. R. TAYLOR . *	Rep.

RECAPITULATION.

Governors.	*Legislatures.*	
Republican	15 Republican	13
Democrat	20 Democrat	21
Independent	2 Independent	3

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

[Harrisburgh Patriot.]

When all have done so well it may seem invidious to make distinctions, but to the county of Allegheny more than to any other in the State is due the credit of the political revolution in Pennsylvania. By those Democrats who visited Pittsburgh when the State Convention met in August, or at other times during the season, and had the opportunity of learning the sentiments of the people from their own lips a great political change was expected in Allegheny county. But nothing like this result was dreamed of by the most sanguine augurs of the coming change. In the last legislature the county was so cunningly gerrymandered that the Republican leaders believed it impossible for the Democrats to secure more than three members of the house in the whole delegation of fourteen. The result shows how futile and ridiculous are such devices to thwart the popular will when thoroughly aroused. In spite of the gerrymander the tables are completely turned and the Radicals obtain but three of the fourteen members of the house from Allegheny county. It is this revolution in Allegheny county which secures to the Democrats the majority on joint ballot in the legislature and a United States Senator. In the place of the old time Republican majority of 10,000 or 12,000 on the State ticket the Democrats have a majority of 2,500 on the other side. Let politicians ponder over this result. One important lesson to be learned from it is that legislative gerrymanders, no matter how cunning and unscrupulous, can never prop up the fortunes of a fallen party or faction.

THE United Presbyterian also refers to the Ring defeat and says:

"Our local politics have been in a complete muddle. This was chiefly because the people, tired of the party managers and their way of doing things, determined to think and act for themselves. Conscience and a spirit of personal choice has ruled the campaign, and the consequences is that unworthy and objectionable candidates are set aside in favor of others. That Allegheny county should be found voting a majority to the Democrats was as strange as to hear that Massachusetts had gone Democratic. Here, as in other places a plain contempt is shown for such unscrupulous management as looks more to selfish and partisan ends than to the good of the country and its institutions."

Michael Hayes, principal witness in the safe burglary conspiracy case was arrested on Friday on a charge of perjury, and committed to jail in default of $5,000 bail. He was released on Saturday on $3,000, Columbus Alexander and Horace S. Johnson going on the bond.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CONGRESS—OFFICIAL MAJORITIES.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Early, D.	Ross, R.
Cameron	470	486
Lycoming	4,487	3,561
McKean	918	922
Potter	925	1,566
Sullivan	822	469
Tioga	1,713	3,656
	9,331	10,660
		9,331
Ross' (Rep.) majority		1,329

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

	Reilly, D.	Blair, R.
Blair	3,384	3,296
Bedford	2,975	2,501
Cambria	3,733	1,928
Somerset	1,635	2,855
	11,727	10,580
	10,580	
Reilly's majority	1,147	

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

	Mackey, D.	Alexander, R.
Clinton	2,938	899
Union	1,220	76
Clearfield	2,854	640
Centre	2,556	553
Mifflin	1,382	484
Elk	1,190	335
	12,140	8,677
	8,677	
Mackey's majority	3,463	

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

	Turney, D.	Stewart, R.
Westmoreland	5,863	3,975
Greene	2,643	1,504
Fayette	3,559	3,375
	12,065	8,854
	8,854	
Turney's majority	3,211	

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Miller, D.	Wallace, R.
Beaver	2,710	2,710
Lawrence	1,318	2,722
Washington	4,510	3,915
	8,538	9,347
		8,538
Wallace's majority		809

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Jenks, D.	White, R.
Armstrong	3,586	3,863
Clarion	3,332	1,843
Forest	363	335
Indiana	1,893	3,271
Jefferson	2,453	1,797
	11,627	11,109
	11,109	
Jenks majority	518	

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Sheakley, D.	White, R.
Mercer	3,955	4,112
Crawford	4,839	4,772
Butler	4,027	3,854
	12,821	12,738
	12,738	
Sheakley's maj.	83	

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Egbert, D.	Curtis, R.
Venango	3,480	3,097
Erie	4,873	4,999
Warren	2,032	2,278
	10,385	10,374
	10,374	
Egbert's majority	11	

BELLE VERNON, PA.

A CHATTY AND INTERESTING CORRESPONDENT—BOUND TO HAVE HIS SAY—A PROGRESSIVE AND THRIVING VILLAGE.

[Cor. of The Post.]

BELLE VERNON, Pa., Nov. 11, 1874.

Thinking that perhaps a little scribble from one up the Monongahela river might do to fill in some corner of your valuable paper, I write you.

We occasionally see that some one or more furnish matter from this region for the other papers of your city, and some might judge from these articles appearing only in the Commercial and Telegraph, that we of the unterrified school had nothing to say, or did not know how to say it, or rather—which is most likely—had no right to say anything. Now, the first supposition is incorrect as this fully attests, and the second is like unto it only that we cannot wield the pen of some of the Telegraph's correspondents—sorry indeed—and the third, thank the Lord, is of the past, and marks one of the darkest pages of American history. Yet we must say, we had our say at all times, only, we think, because we would have it, come what might.

Our village of twelve hundred inhabitants is three miles above Lock number four, right on the line between Westmoreland county and ours—Fayette—and we will wager a big apple there is not a town on the Monongahela has more thrift and business, and handles more money than we do.

Messrs. R. C. Schmertz & Co's far-famed two glass manufactories are situated here, employing about one hundred and fifty men, and any one knows that the wages glass operatives receive is no small item itself. Then the great and world widely known distillery of Messrs. John Gibson's Son & Co. is just on the outskirts of the town. Now we see some great big moral idea persons hold up their hands in holy horror at us being so closely situated to a distillery. Just keep cool a minute until we tell you how that mammoth concern, employing sixty or seventy men, is managed. But we cannot go into detail, yet can say for the quiet of your minds, the whisky made there is under the supervision of members of church, and strictly sober. Not one ounce of it is sold, given away or used about the establishment or our town either. Then we have a foundry here, Johnston & Mackey making stoves, grates, &c. A boat yard and lumber mill run by L. M. & W. F. Speer; also coal works just at the upper end of the town, employing eighty to ninety men, owned by the same firm. We have also an extensive lumber mill, run by Johnson & Anderson, who make and furnish boxes for the glass factory. Messrs. Hunt & McClain have a very fine flouring mill here too.

We have twenty-two stores and shops in our town, and business for all. And yet we have no licensed house for selling liquors; but have two good hotels. We have tin shops, jewelry store, shoe shops, merchant tailors, marble shop, blacksmith shops, almost everything. So you see this is some place.

We have a steam boat, making two trips a day between this place and Brownsville, twelve miles above us.

We are directly on the line of the connecting link between the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad and the old Hempfield Railroad at Washington. This link we are satisfied will be made before long, as there has been thousands of dollars already expended just across the river from our place and at other points in Washington county.

To be sure there is a temporary suspension of this work for the present, yet there can be no good reason given for an abandonment, and from all we can learn, the work will resume soon.

This link is one of the important items making up the sagacity, forsightedness, and thrift of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, whilst it adds incalculable value and benefits to our town.

But suppose we are tedious, so will close. Yet, if we see this in THE POST, will write again; if not, "O. K."

Yours, respectfully,

SELKIRK.

CONNELLSVILLE.

CELEBRATING THE VICTORY—MULES DECORATED WITH SPOONS.

[Cor. of The Post.]

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 10, 1874.

The Democratic citizens of Connellsville are having a glorious time this Tuesday evening, rejoicing over their late successes. Bonfires are blazing all over the town. Fire-balls and rockets flying in every direction; a band of martial music is parading the streets; cannons are booming; the people are cheering vociferously, and there is general rejoicing—a great jubilee!

One of the laughable features of the occasion was a caricature of Beast Butler on a log-sled drawn by two mules. The mules were decorated with spoons, emblems of his stealings. The Beast seemed to be in a reclining, fainting condition, and was being vigorously fanned by two darkies with spoons, to recusitate him from his political discomfiture, as lately represented in THE POST.

THE POST roosters now occupy prominent positions on loyal mansions. Crow! Chapman, crow!! The morning dawneth and the skies are clear.

S. D. J.

VENANGO COUNTY.

FIRST VICTORY IN FOURTEEN YEARS.

A correspondent at Franklin writes that the Democrats of that county elect two Assemblymen, a Sheriff, County Commissioner, County Auditor and Congressman. This is the first victory in fourteen years. The Ring is completely routed.

WHAT GRANT HAS JUST DONE FOR MOSBY.

[N. Y. Herald.]

On Friday last, as has already been stated, Col. Mosby had a long interview with the President. He came to call the President's attention to the fact that Miss Amelia Jackson, daughter of James W. Jackson, who killed Col. Ellsworth at Alexandria early in 1861, and who has been appointed to a position in the Treasury Department at Mosby's request, had that day been dismissed because she was Jackson's daughter. The man to whom Lee surrendered his army bit his lips at the announcement of Miss Jackson's dismissal. Further explanation was unnecessary, and seizing a pen he wrote as follows:

C. B. McCartee, Superintendent Bureau of Engraving and Printing:

Retain Miss

THE PERRYSVILLE MURDER—MEYER SQUEALS.

HE ACCUSES MURRAY OF BEING HIS EVIL GENIUS—WHERE THEY CAME FROM AND HOW THEY GOT HERE.

From The Daily Post of Wednesday.

That Frederick Meyer and Wm. Murray are the men that murdered Gotthard Wahl on last Wednesday night admits of no doubt now, Meyer yesterday having made a full confession of the whole business. The confession was brought about by a telegram received by Detective Wilmot from the Chief of Police of Detroit, Mich., stating that a man named Meyer had broken jail at that place a few days previously, and only two or three days before he was to be hung for the crime of murder, of which he had been convicted. The telegram stated that perhaps the Meyer might be the one they wanted in Detroit. Accordingly Wilmot visited that jail and interviewed Meyer. The latter denied having ever been arrested in Detroit, but made a full confession of his share in the tragedy executed on the Perrysville road.

Soon after officer Roger O'Mara, who had a hand in the arrest of the murderers, called at the jail in company with the representatives of the evening press when Meyer eased his mind by telling the following story, as detailed by them:

HIS STORY.

"Well, I'm getting tired of this, and want it off my mind. Me and another man left Indianapolis to tramp to Ft. Wayne. We thought we could get some work there. At Ft. Wayne we couldn't get anything to do. We met a man there named John Lingshaw that told us he could get us a grain car so we could ride to Toledo. We got there on Saturday night and stayed over Sunday. We had a little money.

Question—What was the name of this man who was with you?

Myer—"Nathaniel Erk. We left Toledo to walk to Cleveland. We walked along the Lake Shore Railroad. It was here I met Murray—some place between Toledo and Cleveland. I don't know just where. Murray asked us where we were going. We said we were going to Cleveland, and wanted to get on a freight car. Murray said, "No use of that, they watch too close." Murray asked us if we had money. I said no. We did have a dollar, but I hid it. Murray said to come with him and have a drink; we went up to a sort of tavern and saw a man in front of it cutting wood; it was election day; Murray asked him if we could get something to drink; he said "no;" after which he took us around to the back door and let us in; we took a drink and Murry said, 'I guess we will stay all night with you.' We stayed all night there, and got on the cars next morning and rode to Fremont. Murray paid the fare

THE TRIO BROKEN.

At Fremont we lost Erk; Murray told me to stick to him; he said he had plenty of money, and besides he could get something on the sly; we stole a pair of boots at Fremont, and I sold them for two dollars; Murray went in the house, and I stayed outside.

FORAGING.

When we got out in the country, about four miles from Fremont, we stole thirteen dollars from a house; it was after night; I didn't go inside; Murray went inside and got the money; then we went to Cleveland, and when we got there we stole two overcoats out of a boarding house; we pawned them up here on Wylie street, at the first place where there are three balls; Murray took one of the coats there Thursday, and he gave me the other, and I took it on Friday morning; both of them were pawned in his name, and I gave him the ticket for the one I pawned.

A PERSUADER.

Murray bought one of them pistols here, he said that the other one wasn't a good one and he needed one just to "scare people with;" he paid six dollars; Murray got me into this scrape.

DIES INFAUSTUS.

"We went over the lower bridge," continued Meyer, "early in the afternoon; we took several drinks on our way through Allegheny City, and walked out the plank road, when we came to the "Three Mile House" we stopped, and I took two beers and two whiskies, and Murray took four whiskies. He said we

MIGHT MAKE SOMETHING

out there, as there was a good deal of travel out that way. We walked on till we saw these two men in the wagon (Wahl and Jacobs); Murray told me to hold the horse. I caught the horse's head and Murray fired once, and then he said "halt! give up your money!" Then he fired two other shots. That is all the shooting that was done. I didn't shoot at all."

Meyer stated that he was born in the old country, in Baden; came to this country when eleven years old; had been here twenty-two years; had a mother living in Leavenworth, Kansas; was married, but had not lived with his wife for several years; had worked at trunk making for the last sixteen years; have worked in St. Louis, Newark, Chicago and other places; during the war was in the gunboat service; worked last in Indianapolis at trunk making; left there last month.

Murray was next interviewed but was non-committal, and exhibited more nerve than Meyer.

PART OF THE STORY CONFIRMED.

After O'Mara had left the jail, he went to Sussman's pawn shop on Wylie avenue and found the two coats spoken of. One was a black cloth overcoat, and the other a diagonal cloth dress coat. The garments were taken to the Mayor's office.

PERSONAL.

Miss Lillian Edgarton delivered for the first time her new lecture, "Popular Shams," in City Hall, Franklin, on Friday evening last to an appreciative and delighted audience. It is full of admirable satire upon the fashions and foibles of the day, sparing neither age, sex nor condition. She has consented to repeat the lecture at the same place in January next.

OUR READERS

Have not failed to notice the interesting and useful hints contained in the articles which have appeared in our paper from Drs. Oldshue, **182 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.** Being personally acquainted with those physicians, we are prepared to recommend them as gentlemen, and we judge well posted in their profession. If any of our readers have failed to read the consecutive notices that have appeared, we advise that they look them up and observe the future articles. What costs but a minute or two to read may prove a great blessing, when what is written is the result of study and mature experiment. Few men are so well prepared from experience and proper mode of testing the nature of diseases in the way indicated as the Doctors Oldshue.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, 5 P. M., November 18.—Consols for money 93; for account 93⅛; U. S. bonds—5-20s, '65, 106¼; do '67, 109½; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central 95; Erie 26½@26¾; preferred 43 The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £67,000.

Refined Petroleum 8d@8¼c. Tallow 46s 6d@46s 9d.

PARIS, November 18.—Rentes 61 francs 45 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 18.—5-20s, '62 97¾.

LIVERPOOL, November 18.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 8¼d; sales of 18,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export and 8,000 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet. Beef 85s. Cheese 69s. Lard 72s. Bacon—Market bare.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	111⅛
U. S. Sixes, 1881	119½
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	119½
Five-Twenties, 1862	114
Five-Twenties, 1864	114¼
Five-Twenties, 1865	115⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	118
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	118¼
Five-Twenties, 1867	118⅛
Five-Twenties, 1868	118⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	112⅝
Five-Twenties, 1867 (coupons)	112⅝
Ten-Forties	113⅜
Ten-Forties (coupons)	113⅜
Currency Sixes	125
New Five Per Cents	112½

STOCKS.

Western Union	80½
Adams Express	80½
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	68
American Express	63½
United States Express	45
Pacific Mail	101⅛
New York Central	94⅞
Erie	25½
Erie preferred	45
Michigan Central	120
Harlem	125
Harlem preferred	76
Michigan Central	87⅝
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	117
Northwestern common	69⅜
Northwestern preferred	100
Rock Island	97
New Jersey Central	76⅝
St. Paul	36⅝
St. Paul preferred	63⅛
Toledo and Wabash	43
Toledo and Wabash preferred	63⅜
Fort Wayne	98
Terre Haute	6
Terre Haute preferred	24
C. C. and I. C.	20
Chicago and Alton	101
Chicago and Alton preferred	127
Ohio and Mississippi	31½
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	64
Burlington and Quincy	104
Lake Shore	93½
Illinois Central	97
Union Pacific	36
Central Pacific	95½
Dubuque	90½
Hartford and Erie	10⅜
Delaware & Lackawana	

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	119¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	112⅝
Five-Twenties, 1864	114
Five-Twenties, 1865	115⅜
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	118
Five-Twenties, 1867	118¼
Five-Twenties, 1868	118⅛
Five-Twenties	112⅜
Ten-Forties	113⅜
Currency Sixes	118⅜

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	486
Missouri	95⅜
Tennessee, old	75
Tennessee, new	39⅝
Virginia, old	39
Virginia, old	30
North Carolina, old	20
North Carolina, new	15

STOCKS.

Canton	63⅛
Western Union Telegraph	80⅜
Quick Silver	32
Adams Express	119
Fargo	70⅝
American Express	64⅜
United States Express	63⅛
Pacific Mail	45
New York Central	101⅝
Erie	28⅝
Erie preferred	45
Harlem	130
Harlem preferred	125
Michigan Central	76
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	87⅝
Northwestern common	69⅛
Northwestern preferred	100
Rock Island	97
New Jersey Central	76⅝
St. Paul	36⅝
St. Paul preferred	63⅛
Toledo and Wabash	43
Toledo and Wabash preferred	63⅜
Fort Wayne	98
Terre Haute	6
Terre Haute preferred	24
C. C. and I. C.	20
Chicago and Alton	101
Chicago and Alton preferred	127
Ohio and Mississippi	31½
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	64
Burlington and Quincy	104
Lake Shore	93½
Illinois Central	97
Union Pacific	36
Central Pacific	95½
Dubuque	90½
Hartford and Erie	10⅜
Delaware & Lackawana	109½

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, November 19, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade continues to move along slowly, presenting no change worthy of special mention. The demand for the leading articles is only moderate; this, however, is nothing new and has been the situation for some time. The weather has changed and is favorable for a rise, something that is very much needed; our coal and river men are living in hopes; there is plenty of coal ready and ample towboats to remove the same; the water alone is wanted. Flour—We have to report a dull market with more sellers than buyers; the former are more anxious to sell than formerly; stocks are beginning to accumulate; the mills are well supplied with wheat and are manufacturing a very fine article of flour. Bacon—We have to report a dull market; prices, however, have undergone no quotable change; the stock in first hands is not a large one. Apples—The receipts for some days have been liberal; stocks are accumulating and holders are more anxious to sell. Butter—The demand has fallen off and stocks are steadily accumulating, the tendency being to lower figures. Cheese is firm; sales were made to a fair extent at former prices.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,387	Apples, bbls	774
Potatoes, bush	2,450	Butter, pkgs	—
Oats, sks	1,256	Hay, bales	570
Wheat, sks	480	Corn, sks	689
Rye, sks	111	Bacon, tcs	14
Cheese, bxs	1,277	Barley, sks	1,962

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The receipts are steadily increasing with a fair demand; stocks however are steadily increasing; sales were made to a fair extent; common to fair $1 50@2 25; prime to choice $2 50@3 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes; so long as butter maintains its present figures apple butter will be in demand; we note sales at 60@65c per gallon.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note; the demand was fair and sales regular; prices are unchanged.

ALCOHOL AND HIGH WINES—Dealers report a fair local demand; prices are without change; we quote the former at $2 10@2 25; the latter at $1 03@1 05 per gallon.

ALES—We have nothing new to note in regard to either prices or demand; the card rates are: India ale $11 per barrel; porter $10; XX ale $10, X ale $9; half barrels in the same proportion; Bass English ale quiet and unchanged.

BEANS—Dealers report stocks accumulating; holders however are moderately firm in their views; we quote: fair to medium $2 @2 25; prime navy small $2 25@2 40 per bushel.

BEESWAX—The market was a very quiet one, the demand being limited with sales at 28@32c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—As before noted the demand fell short of the supply; prices are weak and very unsatisfactory with sales at 3½@4c per lb.

BROOMS—Are held fairly active, the tendency being upward; we quote No. 1 Hurl $1 75; No. 2 do $2; No. 3 do $2 25; No. 3 carpet $3 50; No. 4 do $3 75; No. 5 do $4; toys $1 25; steamboat $4 50 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—The market was firm, with a good demand; we quote Ohio green brush 10c; good 9@9½c; fair red tipped 8½@8¾c; common to fair 7¼@7¾c per pound.

BUTTER—The receipts continue very liberal, and stocks are accumulating; we can report sales of good to medium at 20@25c; prime 25@30 per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The market is well supplied; the market rates are: ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb do $3 00; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26 00; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

BAGGING—In fair supply; we can report sales of Penn Mill two bushel 35c; two and a-half do 40c; three do 48c each.

CHEESE—The market has been firm, with a steady demand for some weeks; we note sales Ohio Factory 16½@17c; New York Goshen 17½@18c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Are in good supply, with sales at $10, 12@15 per bushel.

CHESTNUTS—Are dull, and prices nominal at $2 50@3 per bushel.

COKE—Is dull, with sales on cars at $2 50@2 75 per ton.

EGGS—The high prices have increased the receipts; we note sales at 28@29c per dozen.

FLOUR—Dealers report a dull market. The supply is fully up with the demand; spring wheat $5 75@6 for Wisconsin and $6 25@6 50 for Minnesota; winter $5 75@6 25 for red, and $6 75@7 for white. Rye flour $5 50. Corn meal $3 75. Graham flour $6 50. Oat meal $7 25@8.

GROCERIES—We have nothing of special importance to note in regard to groceries; for most articles there was a limited demand and prices were very unsatisfactory. Coffees were weak; the same may be said of sugars. The following are the latest quotations:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 26c; Rio in bulk, 25½c. Java 37c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 10¾c; Standard B 10½c; Standard extra C 10¾c; Standard hards 11c; Franklin extra C 9¾c; American extra C, 9c; Porto Rico 9¼@9¾c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8½c; Patna 7½@8c; Rangoon 7¼c.

Spices—Allspice 17¼@18½c per lb; Cassia 40@45c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; cloves 55c per lb; pepper 27@28c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 80c; prime 78c; good 75c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Raisins—Layers $3 40 per box; valentia 11½c per lb; currants 7½c per lb; prunes 13@13½c per lb.

Starch—Common 5¼c; silver gloss 9¾c; corn 10¾c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Candles—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine 15c.

Soaps—Babbit's Best 10c; Babbit's New York City 10c; Russian 8c; Shat I. O. V. 5½ c; Persian $3 53; Colgate's Palm, 1/8s $5 75; Persian $3 53; Colgate's Assistant Toilet and 1/8s, $4 75; Colgate's Assistant Toilet and 1/8s, $4 75; Colgate's C. C. C. $1 75; Erbra Wax $4 50; Colgate's C. C. C. $1 75; Erbra Wax $4 50; Colgate's C. C. C. $1 75; Erbra Wax 7c; Olive 6c; S. E. & Co.'s Sup. Wax 5c; 7c; Olive 6c; S. E. & Co.'s Sup. Wax 5c; Woman's Friend 5½c; Scrubbing 4c; Park Woman's Friend 5½c; Scrubbing 4c; Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d. $1 75; Park Co.'s Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 d. $1 75; Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 dozen, $1 75; Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 dozen, $1 75; Park Co.'s Honey $1 75; Cashmere Boquet, per gro, $36. Co.'s Honey $1 75; Cashmere Boquet, per gro, $36.

GRAIN—The market was moderately active. There was an improved demand for most descriptions, and sales were larger. Wheat was more favored; prices are unchanged; we quote Ohio and Pennsylvania red $1 12@1 15; amber and white $1 18@1 20; Kentucky and Illinois white, $1 35@1 37; Michigan $1 23@1 25 per bushel. Oats are firm, with sales mixed at 57@58c; white 59@60c. The receipts have fallen off. Corn—With light receipts to operate with, the market was firm; we note sales of car at 67@70c, and shelled 70@73c as per quality and condition; old shelled corn is quotable at 80@82c, with only a moderate demand. Rye steady; we can report sales at $1@1 05. Barley—Prices are unsettled; we omit figures.

FISH—The market was steady; there was a good local demand; the card rates are as follows: No. 1 extra mess mackerel per barrel $25; No. 1 mess do $23; extra No. 1 shore $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 1 bay $14; extra No. 2 $14; No. 2 bay $12; new No. 3 $11; Georges codfish, medium per 100, $6 50; large do per 100, $7 00; white fish $6 50; lake herring $4 35; Labrador herring $8 75@9; round do $6 75@7.

HAY—With a falling off in the receipts the market was firmer and prices have advanced; we quote baled $18@22 per ton as per quality; wagon lots sold at $25@30 per ton in Allegheny

HOMINY—We can report sales at $5 per bushel.

ONIONS—Are steady at $3@4 per bushel.

POULTRY—Steady; we quote live chickens at 40@50c per pair; dressed 11@12c per pound; turkeys 14@16c per lb.

POTATOES—The receipts are falling off; the market, however, is well supplied; the rates are: peachblows on track in bulk 80@85c per bushel; early rose and peerless 65@75c. Sweets—Baltimore $3@3 50; Jersey $4@4 50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—Hams 13c; shoulders 9@10¾c; breakfast bacon 14c; dried beef 15c; short rib sides 13¼c; clear 14c. Mess pork $21 50 per barrel; lard—prime leaf in tierces 14¼c; refined for summer use 14¾c; in half barrels 15¼c; buckets 15¾c; in 3 lb caddies 16½c; in 6 lb do 16½c; in 3 lb pails 17c; in 5 lb do 16½c; in 3 lb do 16½c; in 5 lb do 16½c; in 6 lb do 16¾c. Ham sausage 10c per lb.

SEEDS—Are dull, having no fixed value.

TALLOW—Scarce; country 7@7½c; city 8@8½c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, November 19, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade in the petroleum country continues dull and prices are weak. The disposition of the market seems to be toward higher prices and holders are not offering any considerable amount of oil; this disposition, however, has not produced any advance in prices as yet.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at 47⅛@48¾c immediate shipment 72½@73¾c.

Sales as follows are reported from

PARKER'S.

3,000 bbls United at wells	47½c
1,200 bbls United at wells	48¾c
1,000 bbls immediate shipment	73¾c
1,000 bbls do do	72½c

REFINED.

The market continues dull and weak with little offering and not much demand prices are weak at 8½@8¾c for standard white on the cars; for city delivery 9¾@9½c.

NEW YORK.

Refined quoted at 10¾@10¾c for prompt delivery.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined—spot is quoted at 10¼c.

OIL BARRELS

The market was a dull one with more sellers than buyers; we quote nominally at $1 40 for city make and $1 30 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, November 18.—The Courier says: There was no change in prices today and business was quiet at all points; immediate shipments were in demand and there was lively bidding for them, but prices were not effected in consequence and closed dull.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

1,800 bbls spot	75 c
5,000 bbls spot	77½c
9,000 bbls spot	73¾c

OIL CITY.

1,000 bbls spot	72½c
1,500 bbls spot	73¾c

PARKER'S.

3,000 bbls United at wells	47½c
1,200 bbls United at wells	48¾c
1,000 bbls immediate shipment	73¾c
1,000 bbls immediate shipment	72½c

NEW YORK, November 18.—Closing of the 17th. Petroleum—There is still a slow trade with prices weak; crude in bulk quoted at 5@5 1-16c; refined—10⅝@10¾c; sales of 2,500 bbls at 10⅝@10¾c; cases in shipping order quoted at 16½@16¾c for city; naphtha is quoted at 10¼c; Philadelphia delivery dull; refined is quoted at 10½c.

OIL CITY, November 18.—The market was quiet and dull at 72½c.

ROUSEVILLE, November 18.—Market quiet; quoted at 62½c.

TITUSVILLE, November 18.—Market quiet and dull and nothing doing; prices nominally held at 70@72½c.

TIDIOUTE, November 18.—Market quiet at 42½c at wells.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 18.—Market quiet and nominally unchanged; United at 47½@48¾c; immediate shipment 72½@73¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 18.—Market dull and weak; held at 60@65c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—Market quiet and nothing offering; S. W. 10½c; crude 4¾c; cases 16c; sales none; futures none.

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1874.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle on sale showed a falling off as compared with last week; the result was an active market, particularly for certain desirable kinds; last week's figures were fully maintained, in fact the market was more favorable for holders than for some time past; the receipts this week from the west was larger than usual and assisted the market very materially. The bulk of the receipts consisted of medium and common grades with a sprinkling of good fat cattle; the latter were readily disposed of at fair prices. The attendance of butchers were larger than usual and after securing what was required to meet their wants they took their departure.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Extra butchers' fine and smooth	$6 75@7 00		
Medium to good do do	5 75@6 25		
Common to fair	4 50@5 25		
Stockers	3 00@4 00		
Mixed stock	2 50@3 50		
Bulls, &c., as to quality	2 50@3 25		

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market contained a moderate supply; there were fully from 1,500 to 1,600 head of good fat sheep on sale; the market was an active one and buyers took hold freely, that is for the better kinds, whilst common stock was dull and neglected; last week's prices were maintained. We can report sales at the following

PRICES.

Prime to extra, per cwt	$5 00@5 25
Medium to good do	4 00@4 50
Common stock, per head	1 25@2 00

Lambs were in moderate supply and a number of lots were disposed at $2 50@4 50 per head, or 5@6c per lb.

HOGS.

The stock on sale was the largest offered for some time, and as holders were asking an advance of fully ½c, buyers were not disposed to take hold; the result was that the sales were light, being in a retail way as follows: Common to prime $6 50@7 25 per cwt.; the very best grades were held at $7 75@7 85.

MILCH COWS.

There was a fair supply on sale to-day, more than there has been for some time past, but the most of them were graded under first class as regards quality. Good milkers are nearly always scarce at this season of the year, hence they are bringing very full prices; may be quoted at $50@60, and common to medium at $25@35.

VEAL CALVES.

Good veal calves continue scarce and in demand, although prices are not quotably higher; selling at 6@7c per lb for fair to prime, and 5@5½c for common. The inquiry is mostly for the best.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1874.

FREIGHTS.

There has been no change whatever in rates of freight on live stock from this point eastward, and so far as we can learn, none is contemplated. Following are the present rates:

	Per cwt.
To Philadelphia	25c
To Baltimore	25c
To New York	30c

CATTLE.

We report the following as the ruling of the live stock market for the week ending November 18th: The supply of cattle on the market this week was largely in excess of last week, the increase being 135 cars, but there were none too many for the demand, and although the feeling was weaker sellers managed to obtain the same prices as last week. As has been the case for the last two months there was but a light supply of good cattle and prices for that kind were firm. Texas are running light; all that come here are sold for the New York and Philadelphia markets.

The following were the current rates for the various grades:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth	$6 50@6 75
Prime 1,200 to 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth	6 00@6 25
Good 1,000 to 1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth	5 25@5 75
Stockers 700 to 900 lbs	3 00@4 00
Feeders 900 to 1,000 lbs	4 25@5 00
Texans	2 00 @3 00
Bulls	2 25 @3 00

HOGS.

The supply of hogs has been fair and the demand was fully equal to the supply. As there is a prospect now of the weather getting colder we think the market will brighten up and prices be a little better. We would advise shippers, however, not to put prices up in the country on this prospect, as it is time enough to advance when the market here will stand it. Good Philadelphia hogs have been in demand, and to-day some of the Yorkers are buying heavily at the following quotations:

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia	$7 40@7 75
Yorkers	6 50@7 00
Good mixed	6 75@7 25

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was much heavier than last week. Trade opened bright and last week's prices were maintained until Wednesday noon, when there was a drop of 20c per cwt on all grades; with the exception of a few loads that came in late, those on the market were all closed out.

Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Prime 100 lbs fine wool	$5 00@5 12
Prime 90 to 95 lbs fine wool	4 50@4 75
Prime 80 to 85 lbs fine wool	4 00@4 25
Prime 70 to 75 lbs fine wool	3 50@3 75

LAMBS.

Sales were reported at 5@6c per lb; one bunch of fancy 72 lbs brought 6½c.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Customs' receipts, $267,000. Treasury disbursements $277,000. Sterling ranged from 485 @489½ for long and short date.

Gold opened at 111⅛, declined to 110¾, and closed at 111⅛. Clearings $52,000,000. Carrying rates were 1 per cent. Borrowing rates 1 per cent and flat. Governments opened firm and closed steady at prices slightly off from morning quotations. Railroads firm in tone, but without important change in prices. State bonds dull and money active at 3½@4 per cent.

Stocks were barely steady in the morning, but leading shares soon became active and strong. Prices advanced from ⅛ to ¼ per cent. Later there was a bear movement, and a decline of ¼ to 1¼ per cent. took place. During the afternoon there was a recovery, but at the close the bears had the best of the fight, and prices were off ¼ to ½ per cent. from the best prices of the day. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 260,000 shares, of which 22,000 were Western Union, 12,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 New York Central, 94,000 Lake Shore, 29,000 Union Pacific, 38,000 Northwestern, 13,000 St. Paul, 12,000 Toledo & Wabash, and 15,000 O. & M.

INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANAPOLIS, November 18.—Flour steady at $3 50@6. Wheat steady at 90@95c. Corn—ear 57c. Oats 50@52c. Rye nominal at 85@86c. Barley $1 20@1 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Cotton dull and unchanged; receipts 1,558 bales; futures closed barely steady; sales 22,900 bales, as follows: November 14 23-32@14¾c; December 14 15-16c; January 15 1-16@15 1-32c; February 15¾@15 13-32c; March 15¾c; April 16c; May 16 9-32@16 5 16c; June 16 17-32@16 9-16. Flour less active and prices unchanged; receipts 9,000 barrels. Wheat heavy and 1@2c lower; receipts 112,000 bushels No. 1 spring $1 16@1 28; No. 2 do, old, $1 14@1 18; No. 2 Minnesota $1 15@1 16; No. 2 Chicago $1 07 1 10. Rye flour firm at $4 25@5 75. Corn meal steady; western $4 10@4 75. Barley, malt and rye quiet. Corn heavy and lower; receipts 15,000 bushels; mixed western 91@92c store; 92½@93¼c afloat; new do 83½@86c. Oats heavy and lower; mixed western 65@66½c; white western 66@68c. Hay firm; shipping 60c. Hops unchanged. Coffee firm. Sugar firmer at 7¾@8¼c. Molasses quiet at 62@65c. Petroleum steady and dull; refined 10¾@10¾c; crude 5@5 1-16c. Naptha 9@9¼c; Resin steady and firm at $2 40@2 45. Turpentine steady at 35½c. Eggs unchanged. Pork firmer at 20¾@21. Beef quiet. Cutmeats quiet; middles quiet; long clear 11¼c. Lard firm at 15¼c. Butter and cheese quiet and unchanged. Whiskey steady at $1 03.

DRY GOODS.

There was a fair animation in the package and jobbing trade; the large auction sale of domestic shawls and felt skirts attracted the largest attendance of the season and was a success. Cotton goods steady at unchanged prices. Sideband prints active, and fancies at the reduced prices are selling freely. Repellants more active. One thousand pieces of Guinet's black silks will be sold at auction on Tuesday next.

WOOL.

BOSTON, November 18.—Domestic wool was quite firm, and there was a steady demand at full prices. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 52½@55c. Medium and double extra 57c. Treble extra 49@52c. Wisconsin and Michigan 57@62½c. Combing and delaine fleeces and pulled wools have been arriving more freely leaving off at 34@57½c.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, November 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak and lower; No 1 spring 95c; No. 2 89c cash; 88¾c seller December; 89¾c seller January; No 3 84c, rejected 80@81c. Corn—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2 mixed 78c cash; 77¾c seller November; 75¾c seller year; high mixed 78½@78¾c; rejected, new, 70c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 50c cash; 49¼c seller year. Rye—demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 89@90c. Barley, demand active and prices advanced; No. 1 $1 39@1 31 cash or seller December; No. 3 $1 13@1 19, according to location. Pork closing quiet at $19@19¼c cash. Lard active at $13 50@13 75 cash; $13 05 seller February. Bulkmeats—demand fair and market firm at yesterday's quotations. Green hams 10¼c for 15 pounds average. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 99c. On open board this afternoon wheat closed firm at 82¼c seller December. Corn quiet at 86¾@86¾c seller November. Oats steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—Cotton quiet at 14¼c. Flour unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; red $1 04 Corn active; ear 64@65c; shelled 66@67c. Oats firm at 54c@58c. Rye active at $1 02. Barley steady at $1 30. Linseed oil firm at 80c. Eggs quiet at 26@27c. Butter and cheese firm. Pork—demand fair and market firm at $20 spot; $20½ seller January and February. Lard—demand fair and market firm at 13½@14c. Bulkmeats firm at 7¼, 7⅝, 10¼@10¾c. Bacon firm at 9¼, 13@14. Whiskey firm at 98c. Green meats firm; shoulders 7@7½c; sides 9¾c. Hams 10¾c. Hogs quiet; common $7@7 10; medium to fair $7 20@7 30.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, November 18.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat strong; amber $1 17@1 25; No 1 red $1 22; No 2 $1 19; No 3 $1 15. Corn active and higher at 90c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull. Hay dull at $17@20. Pork unchanged. Bacon firmer; shoulders 10@10¼c; clear rib 14@14¼c; s. c. hams 15@16c. Lard firmer at 15@15½c. Butter scarce at 30@33c. Petroleum dull and nominally unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm at 17½@19½c. Whisky firmer at $1 05.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—Clover seed fairly active at 8½@9¼c. Flour steady; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family 5¾@5½c. Wheat—demand very light; red $1 24@1 25. Rye dull at $1. Corn dull; old yellow 92c. Oats less active; white 63@63½c; mixed 62@62½c. Pork $20 50@22. Hams in pickle 11¼@11¾c; sides 10@11c; do shoulders 8¼@8¾c; lard firm at 14¾@15c. Petroleum nominal; refined 10¾c; crude unchanged. Whisky scarce; held at $1 04. Butter steady at 32@33c. Cheese quiet at 14@16c. Eggs firm at 30@32c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, November 18.—Flour steady at $4 50@4 65. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 09; No 2 do 92. Oats higher; No 2 50c. Corn easier; No 2 mixed 75c. Rye steady; No 1 92c. Barley excited at $1 30.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, November 18.—Cotton, flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork firmer at $21. Bacon, none offered; sugar cured hams 12@12½c. Lard, tierce 14@14½c; kegs 15@15¼c. Whisky 98c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, November 18.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn and oats steady and unchanged. Petroleum steady; standard white 9c; Ohio State test, 11c; small lots 1@2c higher.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, November 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 2 white wabash $1 17¾; amber $1 17@1 25; No 1 red $1 22; No 2 $1 19; No 3 $1 15. Corn active and higher at 90c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull. Hay dull at $17@20. Pork unchanged. Bacon firmer; shoulders 10@10¼c; clear rib 14@14¼c; s. c. hams 15@16c. Lard firmer at 15@15½c. Butter scarce at 30@33c. Petroleum dull and nominally unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm at 17½@19½c. Whisky firmer at $1 05.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—Clover seed fairly active at 8½@9¼c. Flour steady; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family 5¾@5½c. Wheat—demand very light; red $1 24@1 25. Rye dull at $1. Corn dull; old yellow 92c. Oats less active; white 63@63½c; mixed 62@62½c. Pork $20 50@22. Hams in pickle 11¼@11¾c; sides 10@11c; do shoulders 8¼@8¾c; lard firm at 14¾@15c. Petroleum nominal; refined 10¾c; crude unchanged. Whisky scarce; held at $1 04. Butter steady at 32@33c. Cheese quiet at 14@16c. Eggs firm at 30@32c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, November 18.—Flour steady at $4 50@4 65. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 09; No 2 do 92. Oats higher; No 2 50c. Corn easier; No 2 mixed 75c. Rye steady; No 1 92c. Barley excited at $1 30.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, November 18.—Cotton, flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork firmer at $21. Bacon, none offered; sugar cured hams 12@12½c. Lard, tierce 14@14½c; kegs 15@15¼c. Whisky 98c.

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